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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 210 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
22rd "	Mandala†	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
25th "	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Mores	10890
16th "	Shiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8983
30th "	Naldera	16130

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2nd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
4th "	Arratoon Apcar	Rangoon via Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin and Colombo.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf
9th "	Taroba	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage at P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16 h Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki	17th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	20th Sept	30th Sept

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
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DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 243
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,465
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $22,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiodlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipon	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,46,72,180/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,521/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bbishops gate. Cornhill. London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED /DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street. Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description cranacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London; Los Angeles, Lione, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,607

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuman das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq. Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for shorte terms deposits may be ascertained from thed Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Encowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay th premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 35, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANBLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,21,00,032
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
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The Secretary	or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Naspur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
as which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Cuota, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE RESISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merch t, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex- fficio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Compan). Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS .

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperty of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and ecnnomical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand aud Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nomtnal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor ; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay , the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Re. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dalhousie, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General Commercial, Specialised Accountancy, and Banking Subjects. Prospectus on Application 80, Esplanade Road. 4593

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TYPIST. Apply VARADHAMAN BROS., Ltd., Mandvi. 4614

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Dr RAHALKAR, Poibawadi, Parel. 4680

WANTED—A CUSTOMS CLERK by European Firms, must be acquainted with Gujrati and English Language. Apply Box No. 1046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

WANTED.—For two hours daily the evening to write correspondence in English must have best knowledge. Apply Box No. 1049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4621

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One experienced SALESMAN for Typewriters and one for Wines and Sundries. Salary and commission. Apply Box No. 1048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4617

WANTED—A TYPIST immediately, and a GRADUATE as clerk, one with the knowledge of accounts preferred Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA, Solicitors, 373, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4618

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE one with Science preferred. Pay Rs. 65 rising to Rs 150 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 respectively. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Edward Memorial High School, Borsad. 4625

WANTED—All WORKMEN and Specially OFFICERS for Railway Department Overseas. Certified Clerks, Telegraphists, Fitters, Motor and Lorry Drivers and those who are desirous to proceed overseas should apply personally to ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—FINANCIER or PARTNER with 30 to 50 thousand to a leading and established petrol concern. Undoubted about 200 per cent. profit per annum, without least risk, best terms and security. Apply to Box No. 1037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4573

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Burdwan Girls' High School Lahore. Starting salary Rs. 130 with future prospects and benefit of the Provident Fund. Apply with testimonials to GOPALCHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil High Court, Lahore. 4463

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon-with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

WANTED—For Tanganyika Territory Administration, ten capable TYPISTS, must not be married, as fourth grade clerks. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem plus house allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem and a temporary War Bonus of Rs. 25 per mensem which is subject to reduction or abolition at any time. Three years' usual agreement. Annual increments of Rs. 6 in the monthly salary on approved service. None but very fast and accurate Typists with good references as to their character need apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Govt. Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 23, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4612

SITUATIONS WANTED

ONE Hindu state pleader, having good knowledge of laws and Mofusil Court Works, is open for engagement as an assistant to a managing clerk in a solicitor's firm or in any well established mercantile firm. Preference to cotton and share broker. Please in write to Box No. 1039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4858

WANTED.

WANTED—RING FRAMES new or slightly used. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FORD TOURING CAR, bought three months ago, brand new, owner leaving Bombay, Car in first class condition, can be seen by appointment Apply Box No. 1036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 456

WANTED TO SELL 25 shares Tata Steel 2nd preference, 7½ per cent Rs 10 paid up. Apply Box No. 1050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4627

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in perfect condition. Any reasonable offer accepted AGUIAR, No. 9, Churchgate Street Top Floor, Bombay. 463

FOR SALE—300 secondhand LOOMS in excellent condition with preparatory machinery for immediate delivery. For further particulars apply to MAJMUNDAR SAVUR AND CO., 36, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 46

TO BE LET.

TO LET—2 large offices with full ventilation, Telephone and electric lights suitable for Sharebrokers and big concern. Vicinity Old Sharebazar. Apply Box No. 1038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4572

PUBLIC NOTICES,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Secondhand, 3 Bowl CALENDER in working order. Can be seen at SASSOON and ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD., Victoria Road. Offers to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Forbes Street, Bombay. 4444

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date originally fixed for delivery to the Company of fractional certificates in respect of the issue of New Shares has now been further extended to Wednesday the 8th September 1920.

For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO.,
(India) Limited.
Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1920. 4629

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32-D of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32-B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward G of the City of Bombay. The area included in the Scheme is bounded as follows:—On the North East by a passage, on the South East by the Drainage Channel, on the South West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1930 (part of) and 1931 and on the North West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1821, 1829 and 1830.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where the particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Estate Agent's No. 196, dated 9th August 1920) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.

Bombay, 27th August, 1920. 4530

NOTICE

EXPERT SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST required by Large European Firm. Salary Rs. 150 and upwards according to knowledge of English. Applicants must have an accurate speed of 120 words a minute None others need apply. Apply to Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4523

WANTED

A few good influential CANVASSERS to introduce and push the sales of our book, "India's Services in the War" in all large towns and districts, Eberal terms to the right men. Only those experienced in this line need apply to MANAGER, Newal Kishore Press, War Section, Lucknow. 4480

NOTICE

WANTED—A well-qualified LADY DOCTOR for State General Hospital Baroda. Furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Pay Rs. 250—50—1—300—50—3—500. Higher terms, salary rising to a maximum of Rs. 750 with a larger sphere of duties would be entertained in the case ofvery highly qualified applicants. Apply with copies of testimonials giving two references and stating clearly parentage (Indian, pure European or Anglo-Indian), age, whether single, married or widow, place of Education, and previous appointments, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 4606

NOTICE.

WANTED—(a) An M.A., strong in English to work as a lecturer in English at the Sarvajanik College, starting salary, Rs. 125 with good prospects and Provident Fund, Pension and Life Policy benefits to Permanent men (b) a B.A., strong in English on Rs. 75, (c) GRADUATES on Rs. 70 and (d) a TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 35 —5/2—60 with Provident Fund benefits to permanent men. Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 4202

A WAPNING.

"ANCHOR" BRAND FLOUR.

IT has been brought to our notice that some of the flour mills, outside Bombay, and some flour merchants are using our "ANCHOR" trade mark for passing their quality of flour, as being our production, which is known as the best in the Indian market. The Anchor trade mark is our sole and exclusive property secured to us by registration and we have to give this notice that this our trade mark is infringed or pirated [illegible] used on bags which [illegible] is not produced [illegible] by any person or [illegible] persons will be prose[illegible] of our rights.

[illegible]NJI SONS & Co.,
Proprietors,
[illegible]allace Flour Mill Co.

[illegible]TICE.

[illegible] qualified SANITARY [illegible] well versed in English [illegible]espondence on a monthly [illegible]20 horse allowance. Pre[illegible]n to a man who has double [illegible] who has passed an [illegible]spital Assistant and of a [illegible] class in Bombay. Apply [illegible] before 20th September. [illegible]nials.

[illegible] August, 1920.

[illegible]HIPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DIRECTORS WILL PROCEED TO ALLOTMENT ON THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL THEREFORE ONLY REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

PROSPECTUS

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, CALCUTTA.

OLPHERTS PAINTS & PRODUCTS, LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 25,00,000

divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 10 each out of which 77,500 shares will be issued as fully paid up to the shareholders of Olpherts Paints Ltd., and the balance of 172,500 shares are offered to the public for subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 5 on application and the balance as and when required in calls of not more than Rs. 2-8 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months.

DIRECTORS :

MR. A. J. MOIR, Managing Director, Messrs. Grandage, Moir and Co., Ltd.
MR. R. M. DOWNIE, Managing Director, Southdown Chemical Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.
MR. H. M. GIVEN-WILSON, Messrs. Morgan and Co., Solicitors.
MR. J. M. JARDINE, Managing Director, Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd.
LIEUT.-COL. H. F. HOBBS, D. S. O., M.O., Assistant Manager, Grandage, Moir and Co., Ltd.

BANKERS :

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Calcutta.
THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD., Calcutta.
THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD., Jubbulpore.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. MORGAN AND Co., 1 Hastings Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES.

MANAGING AGENTS :

GRANDAGE, MOIR AND Co., LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

No. 15, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Prospectus.

OBJECTS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purposes set out in its Memorandum of Association and to acquire the business of Olpherts Paints, Ltd., and more particularly to construct new Factories at Katni for :—

(1) The manufacture in India of Dry Powder Paints such as Oxides, Red Ochres and Yellow Ochres.
(2) Levigating and preparing Fuller's Earth, Barytes, etc., chiefly for the British, American and Continental Markets where there is a great demand.
(3) The manufacture in India of Ready Mixed Paints, Stiff Paints, Enamel Paints, Distempers and Varnishes for the Indian and Eastern Markets.
(4) Extracting, Purifying, Manufacturing and Dealing in Linseed, Till, Rape, Mowha, Ground Nut Oils, Feeding Cake of every description, Manures and Fertilisers of all kinds, for the Indian and Eastern Markets.

In 1918-19 imports of paint, varnish and paint material, including Linseed Oil, into British India amounted to £845,722. There is an abundant supply in India ofraw materials required for the manufacture of paints and varnishes, such as Barytes ; China Clay ; Red, Purple-Brown Oxide pigments ; and therefore the position of India is very fortunate and compares most favourably with that of the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

It has been amply demonstrated that paint of good quality can be produced in India and to use anything but good paint is false economy. It is an advantage that the paint should be made in the country in which it is to be used and the accessibility of the manufacture is frequently of the utmost importance. The Company intends to compete with British and Foreign manufactures for the Indian Market and also to export paint materials to European Markets where Indian Ochres are well known.

The Company is already receiving frequent regular and important enquiries from Great Britain, America and Australia for Indian Oxides and Ochres and only the present high rates of freight stand in the way of a very large export business being done. In view of the expected increase of tonnage and the prospect of reduction in freights to something approaching normal and practical rates, it is reasonable to expect that a large export trade in Ochres and Oxides will be developped which will yield large profits to the Company.

Mr. N. Brodie, B. Sc., the Governjent Chemist of the Test House, Alipore, in his Brochure on the manufacture of Paints and Varnishes in India referring to Oxides stated that the essential colouring matter is anhydrous ferric oxide and that a purplish oxide known as Olpherts Oxide comes from the Katni area of the Central Provinces. An Analysis report of the purple Oxide (Katni Olpherts Paints) shows that this paint contains 91 per cent. of Ferric Oxide. Ferric Oxide is the best protection for iron and wooden structures and in Olpherts Oxide a large percentage of Ferric Oxide is procurable.

FACILITIES.

The premises of the Company are situated favourably for Railway distribution being served by three Railways i.e., E.I., B.N. and G.I.P. Most of the raw materials required for the Company's business are within an easy range of the factory. Oil seeds of all description are grown in the district and the Company has special facilities for purchasing at moderate rates.

SUBSIDIARY OBJECTS.

MINING AND ZEMINDARY.

On the Mining Side the Company have secured and are securing Mining Leases, rights and quarrying Licenses for Hematite, Beauxite, Manganese, Limestone, etc. The properties will be developed and taken over by subsidiary companies to be floated from time to time for the benefit of the shareholders.

On the Zemindary Side Katni is in the midst of valuable cultivated lands producing large crops of Hemp, Rice, Linseed and other Oil Seeds and is also one of the most important depots for the collection of jungle produce, such as Timber, Myrabolams, Lac, Mowha Seed, etc. The Company is acquiring rights and leases of lands and properties in this connection and has already acquired a considerable area of land near Katni Railway Station now known as Moirgunge for the purpose of erecting thereon godowns for the reception of all kinds of land and jungle produde for the purpose of both local and export trade. The profits from this branch alone will yield handsome dividends on the capital employed.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Grandage, Moir and Company, Ltd., Calcutta and negotiations are also pending with a well-konwn firm in Bombay for the handling and export of the above-mentioned produce.

It is well known that Messrs. Grandage, Moir and Company, Ltd., are almost the largest shippers of Myrabolams in India and for years past havehad condsiderable contracts with the principal Railway Companies in India for the supply of Railway Sleepers. The experience, influence and position of Messrs. Grandage, Moir and Company, Ltd., will be at the service of the Company.

The Company is in negotiation with the Southdown Chemical Company, Ltd., Birkenhead, who are well-known manufacturers of Chemical Dyes, with the object of the latter making use of the Company's premises for the manufacture in India of certain Chemical Dyes of great value and demand in India and hitherto imported from Germany.

The Company is also considering the erection at Katni of a factory for the manufacture of Linoleum for which the necessary raw materials are both cheap and handy.

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon in his recent Report on the "Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India" stated under the subheading "Development of Indian Industries."

"A new era is dawning for India—the era of industrial expansion during which the great Dependency will gradually take her place as an important manufacturing country and a valuable asset to the Empire."

"The imports of many articles which can be manufactured locally, but which were formally imported from the United Kingdom will be greatly reduced."

Olpherts Paints, Ltd., is a going Concern and it will be carried on without interruption by the Company.

The purchase price of Rs. 7,75,000 which will be satisfied by the issue of 77,500 fully paid up shares in the capital of the Company to the shareholders of Olpherts Paints, Ltd.

As the Company is taking over a well established Concern, it should be in a position to pay a substantial dividend when further developed.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFIVCATION, REMUNERATION, ETC.

The qualification of a Director is his holding not less than 100 shares in the capital of the Company.

The remuneration of the Directors is Rs. 50 per mensem and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the net half-yearly profits as specically set out in the Articles of Association.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is not less than 10 per cent. of the share offered to the public for subscription.

CONTRACTS.

The following Contracts will be entered into by the Company :—

(1) An Agreement between the Liquidator of Olpherts Paints, Ltd. of the one part and the Company of the other part whereby the former will sell the business of Olpherts Paints, Ltd., to the Company as a going Concern for the sum of Rs. 7, 75,000 to be satisfied by the allotment of 77,500 shares in the capital of the Company credited as fully paid up.
(2) An Agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Grandage, Moir and Company, Ltd., of the other part whereby the latter are appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years (unless they shall voluntarily resign that office) on a remuneration of
   (a) A commission at the rate of 10 per cent. on the net yearly profits of the Company after deducting interest on Debenture of other loans and placing anything to depreciation but before placing anything to reserve or other special accounts and before making provision for Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax, or other like impositions.
   (b) An office allowance of Rs. 2,500 per mensem payable monthly.
   (c) A commission on all articles purchased on behalf of the Company, from abroad 2½ per cent. on invoice prices and on all articles purchased locally 5 per cent. on purchase prices.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses in connection with the formation of the Company will be paid by the Company and are estimated to amount to not more than Rs. 20,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No promotion money is being paid by the Company but the Articles provide for the payment of underwriting commission not exceeding 10 per cent.

Messrs. A. J. Moir and R. M. Downie, two of the Directors, are interested in the promotion of the Company as being Directors of Messrs. Grandage, Moir and Company, Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company, and Lieut.-Col. Hobbs as being Assistant Manager. Mr. H. Given-Wilson, one of the Directors, is interested as being a partner in the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Company, the Solicitors of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and drafts of the Agreements above mentioned may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors during the usual business hours. A copy of the Memorandum of Association is annexed to and forms part of this Prospectus.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form and sent to the Company's Bankers or to the Managing Agents, Messrs. Grandage, Moir and Co., Ltd., of No. 15, Clive Row, Calcutta, together with Rs. 5 per share the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. If the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus deposited will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on calls. Failure to pay any future instalments on the shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of this Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the Company's Managing Agents.

Dated Calcutta this seventh day of June, 1920.

A. J. MOIR,
R. M. DOWNIE,
H. F. HOBBS,
J. M. JARDINE,
H. GIVEN-WILSON,
} *Directors.*

To,

THE DIRECTORS,
OLPHERTS PAINTS AND PRODUCTS LTD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta, Allahabad Bank Ld., Calcutta; Allahabad Bank Ld., Jubbulpore the sum of Rs..... being deposit of Rs. 5 per share on.....shares in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number of Shares that may be allotted to me and to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said Shares in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus and I authorise you to register me as a holder of the said shares.

Please write distinctly

Name in full .....
(Mr., Mrs or Miss)
Address .....
Description.....
Date .....
Signature .....

N.B.—This form, with the remittance, should be sent to the Company's Bankers, who will forward the application to the Directors of the Company for disposal.

OLPHERTS PAINTS & PRODUCTS LIMITED.

BANKER'S RECEIPT (TO BE RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT.)

RECEIVED this.....day of.....1920 from.....the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 5 per share upon.....shares applied for in the abovenamed company.

Bankers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent that is Rs. 30 thirty per share will be paid on paid up Capital upto the 30th June, 1920, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and aft[er] HURSDAY, 2nd September, 1920, betwee[n] e noon and 3 p.m., on production of sh[are] rtificates at the registered Office of the C[om]pany No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort.

DREWET CHOWNA and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1920.

4619

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th September to Shareholders on the Register on the 31st instant.

The Dividend will be paid to shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. Standard Time, on week days, and between 11-30 a.m., and 1-30 p.m., Standard Time on Saturdays.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st August, 1920.

4615

[MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

ONE 4 seater, old pattern, "FORD CAR", in good working order, four cylinder magneto ignition, 20 H. P., with Stepney wheel, lamps, hood, glass screen, tyres and tubes, in good working order.

One 7 seater, four cylinder, 25 H. P., "FIAT CAR" with touring body, bosch magneto, hood, glass screen, stepney wheel, lamps, etc., in good working order tyres and tubes in good condition, very showy car.

One "DE DION", 6 seater single cylinder, 10 H. P., battery ignition, "DE DION", carburettor, sircar body, made to order, with glass screen, Stepney wheel lamps, etc., in good working order, tyres and tubes in good condition.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 19/20 H. P. magneto ignition, chain driven, engine quite new, hind wheels fitted with solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, very strong car for passengers, in good working order.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P., magneto ignition, chain driven, hind wheels fitted solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, requires slight repairs, not in working order.

One "DE DEON", single cylinder, 10 H. P. bosch magneto, four seater, with screen and hood, requires repairs, not in working order.

Apply CONTROLLER, Private Department, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar.

4616

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

AND AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) ACT VI OF 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 4th October 1920, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public Street known as Government Gate Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1920.

Ag. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay.

4620.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, situate on the south of Tantanpura Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1044, 1011, Collector's New No. 6742, Old Survey Nos. 347, 346 and New Survey No. 2/2356 and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 1093, Street No. 2—4 and bounded, on or towards the North by the said Tantanpura Street, on the South by the property of Kan Mahomed Habibbhoy High School, on the East partly by the property of Dattoobhoy Ebrahim and partly by the property of Maneck Casum and on the West by the Israel Moholla Lane.

Dated this 1st of September, 1920.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NARAYAN VISHWANATH MANDLIK and JOSEPH MASON, Joint Executors for the Indian Estate of late Prof. G. K. Muller of Elphinstone College, Bombay have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land together with the building thereon known as "Lily Cottage", situate at Malcolmpeth in the District of Satara containing by admeasurement eleven acres and eight gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as Survey Nos. 32, 245 and part of 5 in a certain map or plan of the said Malcolmpeth deposited in the Office of the Collector of Satara and which said piece of land so far as Survey No. 245 is concerned is bounded on the East by Survey No. 5 and Public Road, on the West by Public Road, on the North by Survey No. 223 and on the South by Public Road and so far as Survey No. 32 is concerned is bounded on the East by Public Road, on the West by Survey No 210, on the North by Survey No. 210 and on the South by Nallah Survey No. 210 and is situated in the Registration District of Satara.

Dated this 30th day of August 1920.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4570

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF SHRIMANT WAGHOJIRAO RAJE SHIRKE.

AVDHUTRAO WAGHOJIRAO RAJE SHIRKE a minor.

WITH reference to a Notice, dated the 23rd day of August 1920, appearing in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle" the "Induprakash" and "Sayaji Vijaya," over the signature of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors on and after the 25th instant, we are instructed by our client, Shrimati Shantabai Saheb Shirke, the mother and natural guardian of the abovenamed minor to inform the public that the statement contained in the said notice that no person other than the Sarsuba of Baroda has authority to make any alienation of the property of the minor, as he is a Ward of the Subha of Baroda, is true only so far as the property of the minor, situate in the jurdiction of the Baroda State is concerned. The undivided half interest of the minor in the Hornby Road and Kirol properties being situated in British India our client, the mother and natural guardian of the said minor is competent to alienate the same for necessity and she is willing to do so on terms and conditions which can be ascertained from the undersigned. Our client is in communication with the Sarsubha of Baroda on the subject of the said notice, which is misleading and incorrect, because the minor's property in British India is not under the control of the Subha of Baroda.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1920.

MANILAL & KHER.
Attorneys for Shrimati Shantabai Saheb widow of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke.

65—76, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

4574

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP firm of Messrs. MEGHJI JAGJIWAN, doing business as Commission Agent at Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, in which firm Mr. HARILAL MEGHJI JAGJIWAN, SHA VASSANJI MANECKCHAND and Mr. HANSRAJ NEMCHAND HARAKHCHAND were partners has been by consent of all the partners abovenamed closed since Shrawan Sud 11th Samvat Year 1976 (25th August, 1920). Mr. HARILAL MEGHJI JAGJIWAN has taken over sole charge of the whole business of the said firm and he will continue to do business in his own name as aforesaid. The public are informed that all dealings in respect of the said firm should be now had with the said Mr. Harilal Meghji Jagjiwan, Shah Vassanji Maneckchand and his sons as well as Shah Hansraj Nemchand Harakhachand have nothing to do with the said business and, if any person enters into any dealing with them in respect of the said business, he will do so entirely at his own risk. All the creditors and debtors of the said firm are hereby called upon to settle their accounts with our client within one month from date.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Mr. Harilal Meghji Jagjiwan.

Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay.
Date 27/8/20.

4552

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAYABHAI KALIDAS SHAH alias SHAH DAYALJI KALIDAS, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Silk Merchant ..... Deceased.

HIMATLAL DAYABHAI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Silk Merchant, residing at Vir Mahal at Lalwadi, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, the only son of the above-named deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year our Reign.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of August, 1920.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

4597

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHICOOBAI, widow of Appaji Ishram Kurdaay and Bai SHIVBAI, daughter of Appaji Ishram Kurdaay and wife of Narayen Daggooji Shenai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Chinchpogly, on the Western side of the Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 767, New No. 12762, Old Survey No.....and New Survey No. 1/2519 and 1/2525 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7676 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 9 and 10 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the North by a passage of the ground, on or towards the South by the property of Nasserwanji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the property of Yeshwant Laxman Teli and on or towards the West by the property of Curshedji Sorabji Vatchhagandy.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4630

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain platedware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets Hamilton's sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs clothes, and gown presses, Bohimian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, Lady's writing tables, crockery, glass ware rich plated ware Brief size Remington typewriter copper and aluminum utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. Nelon Esp. and others Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1920.

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

READYMONEY BUILDING,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL.

True Copy.

"Belle Ville,"
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 2nd February, 19.

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefited immensely by it.

I could first lift up only 80 pounds, but now I can jerk up 175 pounds with ease.

All my muscles have been individually developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of strength and a symetrical figure. Thanking you for all the good you have done me.

I Remain,
Yours Sincerely.
(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHA.

My Postal Tuition Course may be taken up for a moderate fee.

WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

BISURATED MAGNESIA GIVES QUICK RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION.

When you have eaten too much or too fast, when you feel so full and distended that it's hard to breathe, and your heart pounds because of the pressure against it, just take two or three little tablets of *Bisurated* Magnesia with a sip of hot water. You will get relief at once, and the trouble will entirely disappear in a few minutes. What else could give such quick relief from indigestion, gastritis, and dyspepsia caused by the presence of an excess acid in the stomach? Now, when *Bisurated* Magnesia comes into contact with acid, whether in the stomach or elsewhere, there is only one thing that can possibly happen—the acid is neutralised, nullified, counteracted. The component elements of *Bisurated* Magnesia are as violently opposed to acid as are light to dark, heat to cold, death to life. And that is why you obtain relief, and that is also a very potent reason why, if you are suffering from ailments arising from acidity, you should obtain a package of *Bisurated* Tablets from your nearest chemist to-day. Then you can eat a hearty meal composed of foods which previously have disagreed with you in the full knowledge that your sour-stomach troubles are over, and you will soon be able to say to your friends, "You can eat what you like if you take *Bisurated* Magnesia."

Bisurated Magnesia is one best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in powder form.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.

ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"PANTHEA"

with

NORMA TALMADGE

in the Leading role.

THE EMPRES

Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

"My Husband's Other Wife"

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

The Thrilling French Serial.

"The Four Shadows"

MAKE IT A POINT
With Your Self to see

SAI RANDHRI

The brilliant MAHARASTRA production in Five Parts.
during this Week
at

THE MAJESTIC

Do not miss the rare opportunity to see

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
(SPECIAL SESSION)
1918.

SEE the late lamented
LOKMANYA TILAK
in the Procession

NEXT WEEK
Another Crilliant
Indian Masterpiece
SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA.
Four Performences Daily
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW!

Don't waste these two valuable days. The concluding parts of

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

are jam-packed with soul gripping Interest, Pathos and Tragedy.

West-end Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

From Saturday next 4th September Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present

"TWIN PAWNS"

a 6-Reel-fascinating Society Drama, adapted from the famous novel of Wilkie Collins at the same popular Picture Mahal, the

West-end Cinema
(New Churney Road)

FRESH STOCK OF STATIONERY.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages		9	0	0
" " 1000 "		17	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 tolas		12	0	0
" " 16 ozs, 32 "		19	0	0
" Call Bell 3 inches		6	0	0
" " 3½ "		7	0	0
" " 4 "		8	0	0
Lloyd English Ruler 12 inches		1	4	0
" " 18 "		1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Rles.		4	0	0
Kokot Carbon Paper...Box		4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (1 Small Boxes)		6	0	0
B ses Numbering Machine		75	0	0
Rapid Bidet Files, per doz.		4	8	0
Dies Blue-Red Pencils, doz.		2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.		12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 ... doz.		12	0	0

Samples & Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.
Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking artistically done.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.
Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.
Tel. No. 4564 BOMBAY

AMUSEMENNS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"When Bearcat Went Dry."

It is no simple tale but one in which the elemental passions are illustrated where right struggles with might for mastery.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Commencing
SATURDAY 4th SEPTEMBER at 9-30
EDGAR WARWICK
presents
The Warwick Comedy Coy.

In a Repertoire of recent London successes. The recent St. James' Theatre Success.

UNCLE NED.

By
Douglas Murray.
NORMAN CANNON as "UNCLE NED."

MONDAY 6th September — Horace Annesley Vachell's Brilliant Play "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER" From the Savoy Theatre.

TUESDAY 7th — That Uproarious Farce "ELIZA COMES TO STAY." By H. V. Esmond. From the Comedy Theatre.

WEDNESDAY 8th — Hubert Henry Davies Latest Success "CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE." From the Savoy Theatre.

THURSDAY 9th — Oscar Wild's Satirical Masterpiece "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

FRIDAY 10th — H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy "THE LAW DIVINE." From Wyndham's Theatre.

Night Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

A SUBMARINE PHOTOPLAY OF RARE GRANDEUR!

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

Starting Saturday 4th September
A LIVING PICTURE THAT STAGGERS IMAGINATION!

A grand and unique Film taken on the bed of the deep deep Ocean.!

Genuine Photography of the desperate life and death tussel with a monster Devil Fish.

A fight to the death at the mast-head..

A shark infested sea beneath—

One man is overpowered and then—

SEE

"GIRL OF THE SEAS"

The deep see drama supreme.

A Picture that dazzles fancy—bewilders your senses!

Starting next Saturday, 4th September. Keep wide awake! It is something sublimely Great.

AT THE GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road,

PLEASE NOTE— The Palatial Globe Cinema will be ready for our Patrons on Saturday next 4th September, after having been completely overhauled, renovated, repainted enlarged and improved.

...NING NIGHT
...BER !!

In commemoration ... ion of this splendid Picture Mahal having come under their manag...

Mess... & Brothers.

have decided to invite A... First and Opening Show on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) without ... admission.

You are welcome to co... complimentary show—but please take note—

FIRS... ST SERVES!

Invitation Cards are ... erous Patrons; those who still require those complimentary adm... first show on Saturday will please apply for the same to Messrs ... (Goverdhan Building new Churney Road. Second and Third cl... be given at the doors of the Globe Cinema on Saturday at 3 p...

Four Shows on S... 30; 9; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS.

GOVALIA TANK ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

First in India on 4 occasions, carrying **Two Prizes** in **London Chamber of Commerce Senior** Examinations.

All subjects are taught by the sole Proprietor and Principal **Mr. M. S. Banaji F.N.F., A.** (London), **Prizeman and Honorsman.**

Extra **Free hours** will be given by Mr. Banaji on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays to late joiners to bring them up to the level of the class.

Time: Morning 8-10—9, **OR** Night 7-25—8-15, according to students' individnal conveniences.

Fees: Rs. 100 payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 10. **Unsuccessful Students are coached up free next year.**

None can be admitted after 3rd September.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m., MATINEE SUN. & WED. at 5-30p.m.

H. B. Waring Company,

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. **"ROMEO AND JULIET"** TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

The most beautiful production ever staged in India. Mr. H. B. Waring as "Romeo" and Miss Jeannette Sherwin as "Juliet"

Prices as usual. PLAS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288, must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. sharp.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

Ruth Roland in THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH

A Serial crammed with high heart interest, Romantic adventure and enthralling speed.

SEE THE SECRET OF THE

13 Mysterious Keys.

PATHE GAZETTE — PATHE REVIEW

Time 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind Pharmacopœia

MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold.

7 doses Re. 1, 30 doses Rs. 3, 1 tola Rs. 16

(*Packing and Postage Free.*)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes :—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"*Makaradhwaja*" *pamphlet sent free.*

Makaradhwaja Store.

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta.

(We do not prepare or sell any other medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the precious MAKARADHWAJA.)

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody's every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:—

TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS,

P. O. Chodavaram, Vizag. Dt.

SILK SUITING CLOTH

For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

LADIES' STOCKING

of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE

of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz

PLAIN BENARSI SARI

5 yards x 44 ins.

of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85

Shri Krishna & Co.,

Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma. Instant relief in every dose. Per bottle of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.

Manufacturing Chemist,

86, (B) Dhurrmtolla Street,

or 167/3 Cornwallis Street Calcutta.

LOOK! Estd 1904. LOOK!

S. C. DUTT & B. K. DUTT.

INDIAN MECHANISTS.

100, DURGA CHARAN MITTER STREET, Beadon Square P.O., CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All kinds of Rubber Stamps, Mono and Signature Stamps, Self-inking Pads, English, Bengali, Hindu, Urdu and Gujarati Pocket Press, Dating Stamps, Watch and Calender Fitting Dating Stamps, Home-Printers, Word-Printers, Deb. Deb. Sets, Numbering Stamps, Domestic Painting outfits and Newly Invented Official and Commercial Stationery Goods, Industrial Patent Machinery Fancy Dolls, Toys Typwriter Gramophone, Bioscope, etc., etc., etc.

Wanted Agents everywhere in India.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on application.

Every satisfaction if cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO

Near Cinema

Girgaum, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 30th

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	100
" " Sales of East Indians	...
" " Imports	...
Mid. American Spot	24.67
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	60.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	26.55
Jan.	25.10
Mar.	25.70
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	27.36
Jan.	25.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months:	To-day's prices:
Aug.	20.52
Sept.	19.94
Oct.	19.72
Nov.	...
Dec.	19.64
Jan.	18.83
Feb.	...
Mar.	18.28
April	...
May	17.86
June	...
July	17.56

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th:

Months	To-day's prices
Aug.	21.07
Sept.	20.52
Oct.	20.32
Nov.	19.90
Dec.	19.76
Jan.	19.41
Feb.	19.17
March	18.92
April.	18.69
May	18.47
June	18.22
July	18.16

Tone :—Irregular.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st:

Months:	To-day's prices:
Aug.	19.83
Oct.	19.73
Jan.	19.40
Mar.	17.94

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th:

M.G. Bengal Good	8.00
" " Fully Good	8.75
" " Fine	9.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	14.00
" " " Fully Good	15.00
" " " Fine	15.50
" Broach Good M.G.	12.10
" " " "	10.50
" " " "	10.10
" Broach Good	7.82
" " " Fully Good	8.57
" " Fine	9.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 30th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Expts to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Oct.	27.70
" " " Jan.	26.15
" " " Mar.	24.75
Spot Cotton at New York	32.85
" " Orlean	30.50
Future at New Orleans Oct.	29.45
" Jan.	24.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4
Demand Bills	3,65.50
Silver Commercial Bars	...
U. S. Mined Refined	99 1/2
Do. Foreign	94

New York, Aug. 31st.

Futures at New York Oct.	27.13
" " " Jan.	24.03
" " " Mar.	24.00

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 30th:

Rents 3%	56
Bar Silver Spot	59 5/8
" 3 months hence	59 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Indian speculative selling. China bought. Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bill 3 m/ts	6 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ts	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115/5
Interest day to day loans	6 3/8
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/10 5/7
Consols 2½%	46 1/4
Rupee Paper 2½%	54
Indian Stock—5½% Sterling Loans	82 1/4
Government Securities 3 %	45 3/8
Ex. On London at Paris...France	51.53

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7 5½
Bombay Bank	£11 3½
National Bank	£53½

WAR LOANS

London, Aug. 30th:

Founding Loan 4%	897½
Victory Bonds 4%	£76½
War Loan 5%	£84 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 30th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Valuè	94
Australian—61lbs. Value	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Aug.-Sept. Nearest	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow Guseral, 41lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore 41lb lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£32½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Trading dearer.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30½
Tone of Linseed:—Steady.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£35
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Paid	£26
Torla Rapeseed:—Sept.-Oct. Paid	£36

METALS.

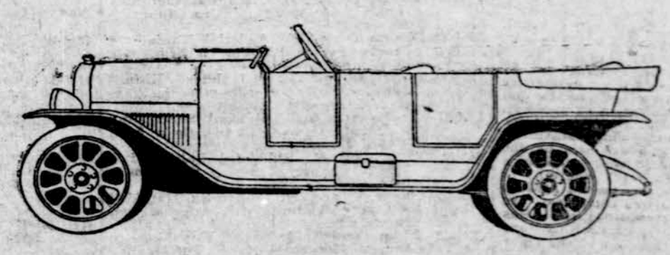
English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Brazers	£105
Yellow Metals	78
Hard Spelters	35½
Corrugated Sheets	£23½

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Jass C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	70
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Buyers	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Value	81

RUBBER:

Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/6½
Crepe Sept.	1/6½



Italy's Best In Motor Production.

BUOYANT, is the word owners use when describing one of the outstanding qualities in this new model.

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Mere weight contributes to the steadiness in a car.

But Fiat steadiness is substantial, balanced weight with a motive power suggestive of *wings.*

The Fiat engine is one of the masterpieces of Motor Engineering. It is so excellent, so constant and *so fluid in its action* that it becomes the main factor in producing the buoyancy when travelling.

The vigor and *life* of this car, it's constant readiness for the road are some of the points that make the Fiat owner driver the enthusiast he is.

The FIAT is the best value for your money on the Motor Market to-day

Price Rs. 6,950

A. HYLAND Ltd.

BOMBAY & NAGPUR.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 1.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 250 for Fine Comra September improved to Rs. : and at 3 p.m. was unchanged. Later on price advanced a rupee and the bazaar closed at Rs. 254½. At Colaba the market opened Rs. 254 and closed at Rs. 255.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	191
Fine Oomras	September	255
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	416

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 1ST SEPT. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	191
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	254
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept./Oct.	416

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	235	210	185	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	...	235	210	185	"
M.G. Oomra No. 2.	305	270	230	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	325	250	225	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	345	310	275	...	"
M.G. Broach	...	...	...	...	"
" Southern No. 6	...	...	...	...	
M.G. F. American	...	...	...	...	
Saw G. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Aug. 1920:

Cotton	...	6,514 Bales.
Wheat	...	3,614 Owts.
Linseed	...	3,000 "
Rape, etc.	...	2,521 "
Gingelly	...	100 "
Poppyseed	...	Nil
Groundnuts	...	577 "
Castorseed	...	1,382 "
Rice	...	5,100 "
Myrabolams	...	Nil
Cottonseed	...	20,776 "
Mowrasee	...	1,849 "
Gram	...	1,863 "
Jawar	...	3,000 "
Hemp	...	Nil
Barley	...	197 "
Pulses	...	645 "
Coal	...	5,500 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/14.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 106/8.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/10 1/8.
D D on London 1/10 3/16
3 Mst D/a 1/11
D D on Paris Frcs 455
3 Mst D/a Frcs 515
T T on Japan Rs 155
60 D/st D/p Rs. 145.
American Cross Rate S 3.55
Paris Cross Rate 51.50.
London Silver Spot D 58-12.
London Silver Forward D 58-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 81.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 58¼
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91¼ to 92¼.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market is closed today.

COLOMBO MARKET.

COLOMBO, Sept. 1.

Four parcels of copra arrived at the Grandpass market this morning, and all changed hands at prices ranging from Rs. 106 to Rs. 107 per candy. Transactions in the Fort were done at prices ranging from Rs. 107 to Rs. 107 3/4 per candy.

MILL STORES & CHEMICALS

Sept. 1.

There is a temporary lull in the demand of important commodities excepting cotton Heralds. Almost all the mills both local and mofussil are still buyers of Heralds. Goods have witnessed no worth noticing change in values. Roller Cloth still keeps in demand though without apparent rise in prices. Roller skins, Pickers, Picking Bands and leather sundries, are somewhat dull. Similarly, wooden sundries have no upward tendency. Shuttles, Japanese have sagged in demand and in values. The quotations are the same.

CHEMICALS.

The quotations are as follows:—
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 60/70.
Bichromate of Potash Eng Rs. 160.
Bichromate of Soda Rs. 115/120.
Washing Soda Rs. 5/7.
Glauber Salt Rs. 5/8/0.
Turkey red oil 50 per cent. Rs. 32.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 35/40.

WILLIAM'S

INFLUENZA MIXTURE.

A Radical and sure cure for Influenza, malaria Instermittent and Remittent fevers in 48 hours. Price Re. 1.

NO MORE RINGWORM

WILLIAM'S

Ring worm Ointment

A magic cure for Indian Tropical Washerman's or Dhoblies' itch, in 20 minutes, Price As. 8.

Our consulting Physician Dr. A. Saldanha, L.R.C.P. & S. etc.

Attends from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. 5 to 7 p. m.

WILLIAM & Co.

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Opp, J. J. Hospital,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

AUCTION SALE.

RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF PURCHASER.

Shah Bhagubhai Fulchand and others.
vs.
Shah Dayabhai Fatachand and others.
(Before the Chief Justice and Fawcett J.)

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. M. M. Bhat Assistant Judge Ahmedabad confirming the decree passed by Mr. M. N. Chokshi, Additional First Class, Sub Judge Ahmedabad.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—The plaintiff sued to recover his half share in two heids after partition by metes and bounds, for recovery of possession of the well and five rooms situated in S. No. 301 and for accounts and mesne profits. The plaintiff alleged that a suit No. 638/1895 was held by one Nathubhai Dolatram against the plaintiff's father Ramchandra Gangaram wherein a money decree for Rs. 3199 was passed against Ramchandra. The decree was confirmed in appeal. In execution proceedings the fields mentioned in para 11 of the plaint which were ancestral property were attached, and the right title and interest of Ramchandra alone in the said fields was sold and bought by the father of the defendants. In spite of that auction purchaser took possession of both the fields and also of the well and the five rooms in S. No. 301, on 5th July, 1902.

That the plaintiff being a medical practitioner was outside at the time of the attachment auction-sale, and the taking of the possession of the property by the defendants. The property in suit being ancestral the plaintiff was entitled to a half share therein and that although the well and the five rooms in S. No. 301 were not sold the defendants have taken wrongful possession thereof. The defendants having failed to deliver over possession of the property wrongfully taken by them the present suit has been filed.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTIONS.

The defendants contended that the suit was time barred. That it was not maintainable in the form in which it was brought. That Ramchandra was a member of an undivided Hindu family and the property having been sold in execution of a decree against him, no interest therein was left to the plaintiff. That the claim for mesne-profits was not maintainable and was time barred. That the sale was binding upon the plaintiff as the son of his father. That there was a bar of estoppel, laches and acquiescence to the plaintiff's suit. That the rooms were used for keeping the cultivation and so they and the well were included in the sale of the fields, and that they had obtained possession of the property through the Court.

The first Court held that the interest of Ramchandra alone was sold and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for recovery of possession of the half of the fields in the suit and for Rs. 180 as damages for three years before suit and further damages at Rs. 60 per annum from the date of the suit till possession.

The Lower Appellate Court arrived at the same conclusions and confirmed the decree of the lower Court.

From this decision the appellants have filed the present second appeal.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

"The only question in this case is what passed to the Court purchaser at the sale, and that, as we have often held following the decisions in Rai Babu Mahebir Prasad vs. Marsunda Nath Sahai (L. R. 17 I. A. 11.) is a question of fact in each case although it is quite possible that in coming to a decision on a question of fact the judges in the Lower Court may have fallen into an error of law. I do not think that the fact that the judge refused to pass a decree against Ramchandra would prevent the plaintiff's interest in the family property being sold in execution of the decree passed against Ramchandra alone. As pointed out in Sripat Singh Dugar vs. Maharaja Sir P. K. Tagore (19 Beng L. R. 299 at page 292) the property in question was joint property governed by the Mitakshar Law. By that law a judgment against the father of the family cannot be executed against the whole of the Mitakshar property if the debt in respect of which the judgment had been obtained was a debt increased for illegal or immoral purposes. In every other event it is open to the execution creditor to sell the whole of the estate in satisfaction of the judgment against the father alone. Therefore in execution of the decree passed in the above mentioned suit against Ramchandra alone the whole of the joint property could have been put up to sale, and the mere fact that the words "right title and interest" of Ramchandra were used would not of itself be sufficient evidence that only the interest of Ramchandra passed to the auction purchaser. For in the case I have just referred to it is laid down that "the presence of the words right title and interest of the judgment debtor in the sale certificate is consistent with the sale of every interest which the judgment-debtor might have sold and does not necessarily import, where a father of a joint-family is the judgment-debtor, that nothing is sold but his interest as a co-sharer." We have got therefore in this case to look to other facts to see whether the interests of Ramchandra only passed at the Court sale, and the only circumstance on which the respondents can rely upon is the record of the sale proceedings before the Nazir. I do not think that the fact, which has been so much relied upon by the learned Assistant Judge that the judgment-creditor did not take any objection to the Court striking off his claim against the present plaintiff from the record of the execution proceedings, is of much importance by itself. If we are satisfied that the whole of the interest passed, then the mere fact that the claim of the present plaintiff was struck off would not avail, because that merely followed from the learned Judge refusing to pass a decree against the present plaintiff in that suit. But the proceedings before the Nazir do point to this fact that the Nazir conducting the sale was pointing out to intending purchasers that the right, title and interest of Ramchandra alone had been put up to sale, and it seems difficult, in face of the findings of both the Lower Courts that the interest only of Ramchandra was sold for us to disturb the decisions of the Lower Courts on what to a very great extent must be a pure question of fact, although the Lower Courts may have relied upon a particular circumstance, which would not weigh very much with us, for coming to their conclusion. So we cannot say that the conclusion at which they arrived on this question is a wrong one.

In my opinion therefore the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

As regards the mesne profits, it is not a case in which the Court should have granted mesne profits before the suit when a party had lain by his rights so long. He is only entitled to mesne profits from the date of the suit. So the decree will be amended to that extent.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker with Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the appellant; Mr. Bansidhar Lal D. Mehta appeared for respondent No. 1; and Mr. B. V. Divetia appeared for No. 3 and

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BFFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

1271-19—Shroff and Vachha, Lakhamseay Jetha v Hansray Cooverji, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.
780-20—Sham M and H, Manchand Waclhand and Co a firm v Moosaji Jaferji a firm, Pandia and Co.
819-20—Purnanand and Club, Ratilal Mulji & C oa firm v Moosaji Jaferji and Sons a firm, Pandia and Co.
1138-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed Mulla.
3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanialal a firm v Pragji Liladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.
121-19—Tyabji D and Co, Valabhdas Khimji Jairam v Bhat Gordhandas Kallianji, Mehta and Co.
1170-19—Payne and Co, Fulchand Sarafchand v D Satyanarayen and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.
213-19—Mulla and M, Chhotalal Laloobhai firm v Chapsey Umersey and Sons a firm.
1735-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji a firm v Raghunath Devraj a firm, N C Dalal.
1143-18—Kanga and S, Anandji Dayabhai a firm v Thakar Govindji Tulsidas firm, Malvi M R and Co.
973-19—Khandwalla and Co, Nanalal Madhavlal Patil v Hurkisondas Karsondas and Co a firm, Amin and D.
S C Ct 441/6367-19—Ragh N and Co, Anoopchand Gulabchand and ors v Lakhmidas Parbhudas, Moti and D.
919-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Atmaram Narayen, S A Tyabjee.
917-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Mahadeo Kashinath, G B Pandya.
918-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Dhondoo Baboo Padwal.
920-19—Nanu H and Co, Haji Habib Haji Karim v Sitaram Baboo, Edgelow G W and Co.
1103-20—Edg G W and Co, Mirzamal Nivetia a firm v Hirji Shivji and Co a firm, G B Pandia.
1666-20—N C Dalal, Harilal Varranji v Tilokchand Dalsukhbhai a firm, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

P P 55-19—431-18—Merwanji K and Co, Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and anr v Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mirza M and M, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Jeh and S, Ard H D and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE IN COURT.

J 2312-19—Crawford B and Co, George Harker v Lilian Harker and anr.

FOR CONSENT DECREE,

T and I J Suit 9-20—In Re Bhalchandra Navitrai Oza deceased, Ard H D and vs, Monghibai widow v Rambhabai widow, Malvi M R and Co.

SEITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT SAUSE.

9-20—Mulji and Tha, Champaji Krishnaji firm v Keshow Ramchander Naik, Part heard 26-8-20.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard 31-8-20.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1937-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Amichand Panalal v Peorbhai Adamji Peerbhai & anr.
1982-20—Captain and V, Khoja Mithubhai Natha a firm v Pasoobhai Nensey and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.
2007-20—M B Chothia, Chhaganlal Amersey v Kanji Khimji, Dikshit M and Co.
2009-20—Kanga and S, Messrs Khimji Poonja and Co a firm v Nagindas L Damania N C Dalal.
2021-20—Mulji and Tha, Chimanlal Vadilal Shah v C P Perry.
2022-20—Mehta L and Co, Lalji Meghji a firm v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.
2023-20—Madhowji K and Co, Bapuji Pitamber a firm v Habib Haji Abdoolla and anr, Matubhai J and M.
2024-20—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotam Ransey v Vallabhdas Lilladhar.
2025-20—Tyabji D and Co, Chandulal Dayabbai and anr v Purnanand Sursing, Khanderao L and M.
2034-20—Wadia G and Co, Joseph Raymond v J Reubenn, Daphtary F and D.
2039-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Rehman Nakhuda v Dharamsey Thakersey and anr.
2049-20—N C Dalal, Jivatlal Pratapsi a firm v Jamnadas Motichand, Dharamsi and Co.
2054-20—Motichand and D, Narrotamdas Tribhowandas and Co v Harakchand Ratanchand a firm.
2059-20—N C Dalal, Joharmal Sarupchand a firm v Sakrabhai Motilal.
2061-20—Mulji and Tha, Bhugwandas Nagindas v Chunilal Pranjiwandas, Hiralal Th and Co.
2083-20—Khandvalla and Co, Gulam Hussein Haji Noorani v Charles C Gove.
3598-19—N C Dalal, Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Bhagaji Khushalchand a firm, Ard H D and Co.
1214-20—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Com Corporation Ltd v Morarji Jairam Naranji, Part heard.
1759-20—Shroff and Vachha, Mathuradas Kanji v Mathuradas Bhawram and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.
1762-20—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Shivsamal a firm v Rahimtulla Allibhai Khushal, M B Chothia.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1446-20—Mulji and Tha, Bhagwandas Nagindas v Jetha Mansingh.
1451-20—Payne and Co, A Jaffer Mahomed and Co a firm v Umer Haji Adam.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL

DISPOSA.

LONG CAUSE.

1330-18—Jehangir and S, Dawoodbhai Nurbhai Tinmaker v M Myers and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1732-19—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W and Co Part heard 21-8-20.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 421/6701-19—Ard H D and Co, Liladhar Damodar v Tainchand and anr, Sham M and H, Part heard 24-8-20.
849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In person, Ard H D and Co.
2032-19—Mans H M and Co, Purshotam Kanji a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and H.
1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogaria v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.
257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.
1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Murzban Dhanjisha Avari, Jeh G and B
1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangoola Gatey v Kapurchand Pratap and ors, Matu J and M
1298-19—N C Dalal, Chhotalal Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.
1337-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Bessho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.
1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ez.
1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.
1304-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.
1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.
1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.
1346-19—Edg. G W and Co. Mirzamal Nevatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.
1927-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Trikamdas Khimji a firm, Rust and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

1508-20—Mulia and M, Jamshedji R Pandya v J A Grant and Co a firm and anr, N C Dalal Part heard 24-8-20.

LONG CAUSE.

1086-20—Ard H D and Co, Lakhmidas Kanji and Co a firm v Tribhowandas Anandji a firm, Sham M and H, Part heard 6-7-20.

SHORT CAUSE.

957-20—Mulji and Tha, Thakardas Dalal v Chandumal Goculdas a firm, Dubash and Co.

LONG CAUSES

925-20—Mulla and M, J A Grant and Co a firm v The Cotton Contracts Board and anr, Craw B and Co, Tyabji D and Co.
3507-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Dwarkadas Purshotam v Kotiah Ellayya Balrajayya a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.
1384-20—Mulla and M, Nowroji Cawasji Ayrton and anr v Pirosha Pallonji Arsiwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR HEARING ON COUNTER CLAIM

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaikh Hussein, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES

692-20—Payne and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorathi and anr v Haji Moosa Haji Ibrahim Vahidina, Cap and V.
1833-19—Jamsedji R and D, Shajagjiwan Anandji v Sha Narotam Motichand, Motichand and D.
3357-19—Moti and D, B N Lang v Janoo Hassam a firm, Edg G W and Co.
1838-19—M B Chothia, Shavakshaw Janishedji Daruwalla v Maneckshaw Pestonji Nanavati, Matu J and M.
1361-19—Mulji and Th, Mahasukhram Purshotam Jani v Pirojbai widow and anr, Matu J and M.
1292-19—Shroff and V, Lakhmia Zalla and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Ard H D and Co.
1250-19—M V Gokhale, Sonabai alias Ruther v Bhaichand Maganlal Mehta, Moti and D.
1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudev Narayen Zaoba, Little and Co. G W and Co.
1265-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.
S C Ct 1202/22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.
419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.
1498-19—Craigie B and C, Vadilal Chaganlal Shah v Mahomed Ebrahim Gulmahomed and ors, Madh K and Ch. Amer and M.
1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr N C Dalal.
598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.
625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.
345-20—Amin and Desai, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

SHORT CAUSEC RENT SUITS.

1401-20—Wadia G and Co, Shiraibai Bejonji Capadia v John Danial Jenkins and ors, Crawford B and Co, Payne and Co.
2001-20—N C Dalal, Nanlal Raichand Javeri and anr v Pragdas Guljarmal Delojiwalla, Mulji and Th.
2019-20—Payne and Co, Mitsui Bushan Kaisha Ltd v Mary Anderson, Smetham B and Co.
2063-20—C B Pandia, Uttamchand Hirji a firm v Manilal Hathilal a firm, Daphtary F and D.
2066-20—Payne and Co, Asaka Swadeshi Stores Ltd v Prabhudas Premji and anr, Kanga and S.
2067-20—Shroff and D, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Kashinath Muccadam.
2068-20—Shroff and D, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Mahadeo Vaingankar.
2069-20—Shroff and D, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Raghunath Nagvekar.
2070-20—Shroff and D, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Vithoo Baloo Peydel.
2071-20—Shroff and D, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Hari Atmaram Karve.

LONG CAUSE (RENT SUIT.)

1124-20—Captain and V, Essufalli Adamji and ors v Rustomji Dinshawji Billimoria Sham M and H.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE

91-19—N C Dalal, Poonjalal Sobhagchand v The B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Craw B and Co, As... O 7-7-20.

SUITS FOR HEARIN... INAL

DISPOS...

LONG ...

897-20—Hiralal Th a... al Dalsukhbhai v N... aichand a firm, Da...
1108-20—Kanga a... i Sorabji Shroff and ... poo Mia Javi... l Co.
958-19—Pand... al Damodar... musji Patil a... Co, Hiralal ... and Co, Part heard 24-8-20.

PORT TRUST.

NOT TO BE INN KEEPER!

WAITING ROOMS ONLY TO BE PROVIDED.

The report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are now published by Government.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XII of 1920 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879), have the honour to report as follows:—

We discussed at length the question of hotel accommodation and while fully admitting the serious shortage of such accommodation in Bombay we are of the opinion that it is proper only for a Port Trust to provide temporary accommodation for passengers using the port on arriving or departing by sea. We have therefore provided for the construction of waiting and refreshment rooms and we have defined "waiting rooms" as including temporary sleeping accommodation.

We have also had it brought prominently to our notice that owing to defective drafting in an amendment of the original section 68 (7) of the Act a doubt exists as to the sufficiency of the powers conferred upon the Port Trust for the construction of other necessary buildings.

We have by re-drafting clause 3 of the Bill removed this doubt.

(Signed) G. S. Curtis, R. P. Paranjpye, G. K. Sathe, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, G. W. Hatch, Phiroze S. Sethna, H. P. W. Macnaghten, Chunilal V. Mehta and R. E. Enthoven.

*Signature of the Honourable Mr. S. K. Barodawalla will be published when received.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Lee Packson, a Chinese aged about 19 years who died from the effects of opium poisoning. The Police Surgeon was of the opinion that death was due to opium poisoning and a verdict was returned accordingly.

LIFE OF PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the remarks of "S. A. C." in your issue of yesterday, concerning the biography of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, which I am writing, I desire to assure him and others interested in the matter that I have not been sleeping over it as suggested. Under the best of circumstances, a work such as I have undertaken would have taken time. It was never my idea to dash off a couple of hundred pages of appreciation. There does not exist a single biography in our political literature, though some interesting sketches have been written. It was my idea to attempt the task, and to give the public a faithful and elaborate account of the career of the most remarkable Indian of modern times. I have found it a work of considerable difficulty in the absence of sufficient materials, and more so, as a great many other matters have claimed my attention since I undertook it. But I am nearing completion, and have every hope that the work will be in the hands of the printers very soon.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. MODY.

Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Sept. 1.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodardas v Jamshedji Hormusji Patil and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.
1219-20—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Abdul Chayam v Hussanally and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.
818-19—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Ismail Dhuramsy v Joosab Peerbhoy Hussain. J
935-18—Dubash and Co, Jooranmal Punamchand v Hajarimal Kapurchand a firm and ors, Khandvalla and Co.
1249-19—Mehta L and Co, M A Pathena v Ikegansi and Ohte a firm, Merwanji K and Co.
1431-19—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Gamjvalla v Ianmejaya Chabildas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.
1551-19—Merwanji K and Co, Manekji Dadabhai Bhathena v Garlick and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.
1628-19—Dikshit M and Co, Chandulal Dalsukhram v Vithaldas Tribhuwandas Amarchand and Co.
1642-19—Dikshit M and Co, Dhanibai widow v Vanichand Surajmal, Mantri and Co.
1406-19—Tyabji D and Co, Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtulla Allibhai, M B Chothia.
302-19—Kanga and S, Anandji Dayabhai a firm v Sha Vadilal Purshotam a firm, Ard H D and Co.
1540-18—Mans H M and Co, J Moni and Co a firm v Popatlal P Kandolia, Matubhai J and M.
1200-20—N C Dalal, Bishwishw... Shaiksaria v Tarachand ... Moti and D.
877-18—Soonderdas and Co... thaji a firm v Hem... n, Payne and C...

OMISSION TO EXAMINE ACCUSED.

VITIATES THE PROCEEDINGS.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

George S. Fernandes.
vs.
The King-Emperor (G M. Saldanha. complainant,)
(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. R. B. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under section 352, I. P. Code, for assault, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and to pay Rs. 2-8-0 as expenses. If the fine be recovered Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The complainant Saldanha was serving as a clerk in the Indian Munition Board, Cotton Department at Mazagon. Accused is working as a supervisor in the same place. On the 20th February there was an argument between the complainant and the accused in respect of complainant's work during the course of which the accused got excited called the complainant "coolie" and other bad names and ultimately assaulted him by giving him a blow with a clenched fist on his right cheek, and kicked him and caught hold of him by the neck and put him out. The complainant then filed this complaint.

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence and convicted the accused observing "this is a somewhat severe and very cowardly assault by a superior officer upon a poor helpless clerk."

This case involves an important question of law which is fully discussed in the following judgments of their Lordships:—

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah observed:—"In this application it has been urged on behalf of the applicant that after the witnesses for the prosecution were examined, the accused was not asked to explain the evidence against him as required by Section 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The offence charged was punishable under Section 352 I. P. Code and the procedure applicable to the case was that provided for the trial of summon-cases. The trial was held by the Second Presidency Magistrate. On behalf of the Crown it is urged that the words of section 342 are controlled by the words 'if the Magistrate thinks fit' used in Section 245 and 'if any' in Section 370 cl. (f) of the Code and that the Magistrate was not bound to question the accused as required by Section 342 in the trial of a summons case before convicting the accused.

"We called for a report from the learned Magistrate as to whether the accused was in fact questioned at the close of the prosecution case under Section 342. We have received a report on that point and the learned Magistrate has also submitted a supplementary report as to the practice followed in such cases by the Presidency Magistrates and as to the grounds upon which the practice is based.

"In view of the report and the record of the case it may be taken as a fact that the accused was not asked any questions after the prosecution witnesses were examined as required by Section 342 of the Code. We have, therefore, to consider whether it was obligatory upon the trial Magistrate in this case to question the accused generally and if so what is the effect of the omission upon the present case.

"These questions must be considered with reference to the provisions of the Code, and it is clear that we cannot allow considerations of convenience and practice to control the plain meaning of the words used in a statute. If the interpretation involves any inconvenience or departure from any practice which may be found to be suited to any class of cases, it would be for the Legislature to consider the matter."

ILLEGALITY VITIATES PROCEEDINGS.

After an exhaustive and learned consideration of the points raised by this question of procedure Justice Shah concluded thus:—

The omission to examine the accused as required by Section 342 cannot be condoned. Having regard to the nature of the offence and the facts of the case, I do not think that it is necessary in the interests of justice to order a retrial. I would, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded."

MR. JUSTICE CRUMP'S CONCURRING JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Crump in the course of his concurring judgment observed:—

"The scope of section 342 has been the subject of discussion in a recent case before the Patna High Court (Raghu vs. King Emperor, 'Patna Law Journal', Vol. V., p. 430.) The point there was as regards Sessions trials, but it appears that Sultan Ahmed J, was inclined to hold that section 342 did not apply to the trial of summons cases. The remarks upon this point are of course obiter. The distinction suggested however is that the words 'before he is called on for his defence' occurring in section 342 are found in section 256, which deals with warrant cases, and in section 289 which deals with Sessions trials, but do not appear in Chapter XX which prescribes the procedure for the trial of summons cases. With all deference I am constrained to say that the argument depends upon matters of form rather than of substance. To call upon an accused person to enter upon his defence is a necessary incident of every trial. Though that precise form of words is not used, the thing itself is indicated with sufficient clearness in section 244. A Magistrate trying a summons case must necessarily under that section ask the accused what he has to say, and if he wishes to examine any witnesses, and when a Magistrate does this he does in substance call upon the accused to enter upon his defence.

"After giving the matter my best consideration I find no substantial reason to doubt that section 342 is applicable to the trial of summons cases to the extent which I have endeavoured to indicate. The omission to comply with the section must necessarily attract the same consequences in these as in other trials, and it follows, I think, that the illegality vitiates the proceedings.

"It is not necessary to pronounce upon the merits but in view of the trivial nature of the offence, and the circumstances as a whole no useful purpose would be served by a retrial. I would set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded."

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, and to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions, No. 2) Act, 1918, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, are now published by Government.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XI of 1920 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, and to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions, No. 2) Act, 1918, have the honour to report as follows:—

As there is sometimes a considerable interval between the date on which an order for recovery of possession is passed and the date when possession is obtained, we are of opinion that the landlord should be allowed six months from the latter date before an application from the original tenant under proposed section 10A can be made. It is desirable also to fix a time limit within which an application by the original tenant should be made, and to provide that if the premises were reasonably and *bona fide* required for the purposes specified and are not used for such purposes through no fault of the landlord, compensation should not be awarded. Clause 2 of the Bill has been amended accordingly.

2. We are of opinion that in suits for rent, compensation for use and occupation or ejectment, a distinction should be made between houses of which the monthly rental is over thirty rupees and those of which the monthly rental is under thirty rupees. In the former case it is highly improbable that the premises are small premises and the landlord should not be required to obtain an order determining that the premises are not small premises before he can bring a suit of the nature specified.

(Signed) G. Curtis, C. N. Seddon, Chunilal V. Mehta, Gokuldas K. Parekh, E. G. Turner, Dinshaw Petit and T. J. Strangman.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING: FIRST DAY.

ROUBAIX WINS THE TRIAL PLATE.

Clear weather though cloudy favoured the first day of the Poona Big Meeting. A fair gathering attended. The events were interesting though in some the fields were rather small owing to numerous scratchings. The programme consisted of eight events—four of which were Term races—namely the Criterion, the Trial, the Arab Poona Derby and the Dealers' New Plate.

The big event of the day, the Trial Plate proved a very poor display owing to many candidates declining. Some of them I am sorry to say have developed lameness. Poignant gave Roubaix a stiff fight but could not overcome the son of Mincra.

The Criterion saw a field of seven out in which Vallance, Aleli, Antic and Eudoxus were well backed. The winner proved to be Bucko, who was strangely neglected. Aleli and Eudoxus were inseparable for second place. Vallance ran very badly.

Jawad with 8-2 was expected to win the Poona Arab Derby but the way he ran showed that he is hopelessly out of form. Tipperary won as he liked from Winning Post who is not a weight-carrier.

The Dealers' Plate also proved a disappointment to many spectator. Andolis faile to even place. Desert Flower who had a grand record at Busrah or Bagdad won from Kusra after a tight finish. In my opinion Andolis failed to make any show in this race as it is seldom that an animal can run well twice in the same week.

I am still of opinion that the handicapper is too severe on Tagamore and a few pounds off will suit him admirably. Miss Rollestone ran a great race against the new aspirant, Murmansk.

Pine Box took many by surprise yesterday and Moldavia ran a fine race as in spite of her 16 lb. penalty, she completely outclassed her field.

The announcement that the W. I. T. C. has decided to hold steeple-chases next year in Poona has caused wide interest. Great surprise and keen disappointment are felt at the condition. Why it is asked should this important sport, that forms one of the most interesting features of a racing season in every important centre in the world, be closed to the public and reserved to the military only? Why should not hurdle races be held also, not only in Poona, but in Bombay also? There is no reason on earth why racing over the sticks should not be held in Bombay. As a matter of fact there are many well-known sportsmen who would like to take part in these races. Amateurs and professionals should be allowed to ride in these races which will no doubt become most popular here. If the W. I. T. C. is anxious to cater for the military why not give them an occasional race exclusively reserved for themselves? If this important sport is closed to the public it will have the disadvantage of attracting only meagre entries from a few privileged individuals and the same horses will appear over and over again in these events. It may not have been advisable to open these races to the public some years back when there were few English horses in India, but now that all classes of horses are imported it is absurd to reserve these races to the military only. By all means let our gallant officers have some sport but the public should not be forgotten either. Our races in Western India will never be up to date and progressive unless steeple-chases and hurdle races are well provided in our programme.

I have received complaints about what is called the "erratic" handicapping of some horses this season, namely:—Maiden Palm, Steel Blue, Sospello, Sandra, Tourney, Belle Voyageuse, Moldavia, Taj, Silver Saint, Cork Glass, Hakum and a few others. It is complained that Maiden Palm after winning with 9-10 in her own class (Patiala Plate) was again given 9-10 in the Bangalore Plate after winning a race in a higher class to wit the Monsoon Plate. Steel Blue was penalised 2 lbs. for placing 4th, Hakum was reduced 9 lbs. for placing 4th while the horses that ran behind him received practically no allowance. Surprise is felt at the sudden reduction of the handicap of Silver Saint who last year was handicapped at 9-10 and 9-5 and Sospello was reduced 4 lbs for placing 3rd and Sandra in the Parvati Plate was given 9-5, while within a few days in the Lincoln Plate she was reduced to 7-12 in exactly the same company and over the same course. On the other hand it is asked why Belle Voyageuse who was given 9-6 in the Parvati Plate, in which she ran nowhere, was kept at the same weight in the Lincoln Plate. And Cork Glass who in the second division was handicapped at 7-3 as recently as the 21st ultimo was alloted 7-13 after being transferred in the 3rd Division.

Though publicity is given to these complaints, I do not share these criticisms, except in the case of Maiden Palm to which I have already referred the other day. On the contrary, I think the handicapper has given the impression that he is quite *au fait* with English form, though he does not seem to have quite succeeded with the handicapping of Arab horses. Some people even assert that the handicapper does not allow himself to be hoodwinked by horses who run "crooked" in order to get their handicap reduced. And this is how a vigilant handicapper should be.

The running of Moldavia yesterday justified the estimation of the handicapper in alloting her 9-4 in the Lincoln Plate. People should never criticize a handicap till after the event, otherwise one is apt to feel very silly as must be "Wide Awake."

Details:—

THE LINCOLN PLATE (1st Div.).—5 furlongs.

Mr. Pine's PINE BOX, 7-9, Harrison 1
Mr. M. Ghorphade's MAIDEN PALM, 8-4 Lambert 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' SOSPELLO 9-2 Ruiz 3
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's FINE TROUT 8-4, Bennett 4

Did not run:—Iebury Rose; Limehouse Lights.

The Race:—Tourney was first to break away, followed by Glass Rock, Fine Trout and Nerissa. Nerissa gave up soon and at the 2nd furlong Pine Box drew out pursued by Glass Rock and Tourney. In the straight Maiden Palm challenged but could make no impression on Pine Box, who went to win by 1 length, short head, 1 length.

Favourites, Sospello and Maiden Palm.

Time—3min.

First Totalisator:—Paid Win Rs. 130/8. Place Rs. 42. Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 23/8.

Second Totalisator paid Win Rs. 36/8. Place Rs. 29. Rs. 12 and Rs. 11/8.

Trainer—T. Harrison.

THE LINCOLN PLATE—(2nd Division.)

H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's MOLDAVIA 9-4 Trahan 1
Mr. Hillman's QUITE DARK 7-12 Morris ... 2
Mr. T. Harrison's EAGER TO 8-3 Harrison 3

Did not run:—Oregon Pine; Margaret Joyce, Forrard Away.

The Race:—From a level start Eager To showed the way to Golden Stream and King's Head. At the 3rd furlong, Quite Dark assumed the lead to be soon displaced by Moldavia who holding every thing soft came to win comfortably by ½ a length, ½ length, and 1 length.

Favourite—Eager To.

Time—1min. 2secs.

First Tote paid Win Rs. 50/8. Place Rs. 18/8. Rs. 21. and Rs. 16.

Second Tote paid Win Rs. 39. Place Rs. 12. Rs. 16/8, and Rs. 10.

Trainer—P. J. Firth.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY—7 furlongs.

Mr. Heath's STEEL BLUE 7-12 J. Flynn ... 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's CUIDON 9-0 Herbert 2
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore BETTER LUCK 9-0 Babajan 3
Messrs. Hastings and Guthries' TODDY 9-0 Barnett 4

The Race:—As soon as they were sent away Better Luck led Cuidon and Toddy for the first half a mile, and Steel Blue then drew out to join the leaders. Around the turn Steel Blue raced away to win by 1¼ length, 1 length and 1½ length.

Time—1m. 33 4/5 secs.

Favourite—Steel Blue.

First Tote paid win Rs. 17. Place Rs. 12. Rs. 21 and Rs. 33/8.

Second Tote paid Win Rs. 11/8. Place Rs. 6, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Jnr.)

THE BALDAYLE PLATE—5 furlong.

Mr. Diamond's MURMANSK 7-0 J. J. Meekings 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE 8-6 McPherson 2
Messrs. Begmahomed and Nanjee's NECESSITY 8-3 Morris 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's TAGAMORE 8-9 Herbert 4

Did not run:—Trostan.

The Race:—Mist was the first to crack the pace followed by Fire Finch, Necessity and Billy Bawn. In the straight Murmansk came through the field and held a clear lead, but in the distance Miss Rollestone challenged vigorously but Murmansk stayed to win by a neck. 1½ lengths neck.

Favourites—Tagamor and Miss Rollestone.

Time—1min. 2secs.

First Tote paid win Rs. 80. Place Rs. 37. Rs. 24/8. Rs. 117/8.

Second Tote paid Win Rs. 89. Place Rs. 22/8. Rs. 10 and Rs. 35.

Trainer:—Moosa.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M Goculdass' ROUBAIX, 9-7, Huxley ...
Mr G E D Langley's POIGNANT, 9-0, Barnett 2
Mr R R S's QUARRYMAN, 9-0, Brown ... 3

The race:—Poignant led from the start, chased by Roubaix. In the straight Roubaix joined him, and soon after got the advantage, Poignant put in a vigorous challenge, but Roubaix well ridden held him safe to win by a neck, 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 42 4/5 secs.

Favourite:—Roubaix.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 20.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 9-8.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-2, Orrel 1
Mr Syed Rashid's WINNING POST, 8-7, C Longhurst 2
Mrs G E D Langley's DUNBAR, 8-3, Barnett 3
Mr Felice's KITCHENER, 7-5, Northmore 4

The race:—The large field started in front of the Grand Stand when Asfoor, Shahzada and Winning Post showed the way to Jawad, Dunbar and Tipperary. This was the order till the 6th furlong, where Jawad dropped back and Benares became prominent, at the 4th furlong, Tipperary took a handy position on the rails. Next in order were Winning Post, Dunbar and Kitchener. Tipperary won in a counter by 5½ lengths, 2½ lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 52 secs.

Favourites:—Tipperary and Jawad.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 56.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 30.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Senior).

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr T M Thaddeus' BUCKO, 8-2, J J Meekings 1
Messrs Skelton and Peechey's ALELI, 8-3, Harrison 2*
Mr P B Avasia's EUDOXUS, 7-11, Townsend 2*
Mr M Goculdass' ANTIC, 8-3, Herbert 4

*Dead-heat.

The race:—Eudoxus set the pace to Antic and Bucko, Aleli close by. In the straight Bucko passed Eudoxus and Aleli closed up. Bucko went to win easily by ¾ length, while Eudoxus and Aleli dead-heated for second place, with Antic a short head behind.

Time:—1 min. 28 1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Antic.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 157-8; Places Rs. 52. Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58; Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Senior).

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr Syed Rashid's DESERT FLOWER, 8-4, Buckley 1
Messrs Shaffy and Wahab's KUSRA, 8-7, McPherson .....
Mr Heath's DILAWAR, 8-1, J Flynn .....
Mr Ali bin Talib's MALTA, 8-11, Ruiz .....

Did not run:—Emperor.

The race:—Dilawar was first to get away, followed by Kusra and Andolis, Malta lying fourth. After a couple of furlongs Desert Flower came to the front, while he kept till the end, winning after a great challenge from Kusra by a head, ½ length, ½ length.

Time:—2 mins. 24 3/5 secs.

Favourite:—Malta.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 61-8; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 63 and Rs. 29.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 11.

Trainer:—Owner.

CALCUTTA RACES

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The following are the handicaps for Calcutta Monsoon Second Extra Meeting:

THE SUMMER HURDLE PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles (over 7 flights).

Ancient and Modern 12/7, Buskin 10/9, Boyne Water 9/13, Monsieur Nestor 11/11, Gracefield 10/5 China Egg 9/12, Double Scotch 11/2, Simon 10/2, Ugly Gosling 9/2, Pomade 10/11, I See 10/1, Brandichoc 9/5, Whippoorwill 10/10, Miss Slasher 9/13, Leading Girl 9/0.

THE RIVER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Elsie R 9/12, Christmas Toy 8/5, Kishoree 7/3, Flecrette 9/7, Angler 7/11,, Border Princess 7/0, Careless Girl 9/5, Wailly 7/6, Hypatia 8/6, Florrie M 7/5.

THE EMPIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Garden Square 9/12, His Nibs 8/4, Quartzite 7/4, Double Scotch 9/7, Limton 8/2, Giberish 7/2, Coryphee 9/6, Boss Lee 7/12, Nile King 7/0, Verres 9/1, Jack 7/6, Talcum 7/0.

THE ELGIN PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance 5 furlongs.

Bachelor's Prospect 9/5, Andreas 8/12, Gibberish 8/10, Noball 8/7 Royal Eign 8/7, Girton Miss 8/5, Verland Rose 8/5, P.M. 8/5 Beauvoir 8/4, Picket 8/1, Still Better 8/0, Valentine's Brook 8/0, Warrior Queen 7/13, Gora's Darling 7/10, Mary 7/10, Peace Celebration 7/9, Sonia 7/9, Demon 7/7, Ortogo 7/3, Jaunt 7/0.

THE ELGIN PLATE (Div. II.).—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winning Way 9/2, Barsen 8/13, Little Ivy 8/9, Pick of the Bunch 8/8, Highland Lassie 8/7, Downey Boy 8/6, Lady Archer 8/3 Sanspeur 8/3, Galla 8/3 Simple Simon 8/2, My Ivy 8/0, Idlewild 8/0, Highfield Lady 7/13, Colonel Chutney 7/11, One Too Many 7/10, Careless 7/9, Lookaside 7/6, Golden Memory 7/5 Roxa 7/4, Chatterbox 7/0.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Summers Hope 9/0, Surprise 8/9, Golden Memory 8/5, Lough Corrib 8/12, Buff Mail 8/9, Leader 8/5, Well Over 8/11, Legends Double 8/7 Squeers 8/4, One Too Many 8/11, Fiasco 8/6, Dara Bay 8/3, Devil's Bridge 8/10 Zelia 8/6, Sunny Time 7/10.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE (Div. II.).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Devon 9/0, Speak the Truth 8/8, Baw Baw 7/7, Lady Letty 8/12, Little Scot 8/8, Balsam 7/0, Repartee 8/11, Wheatcake 8/6, Tarnapol 8/10, Sans Merci 8/2, Lloyds 8/10, Lhasa 8/12, Rheidol 8/9, Foxtor 7/8.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESIGNATION OF MR. FAZAL HAQ DISCUSSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The last meeting of the present Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day, Lord Ronaldshay presiding. No fewer than 78 questions were put. Replying to a question regarding the inclusion of Darjeeling within the reforms scheme, Mr. Stephenson said:—Government have received various representations for the inclusion of Darjeeling district within the reforms scheme and also some representations to the opposite effect. By the Bengal electoral rules as sanctioned by Parliament and the Secretary of State, Darjeeling district has been excluded from the jurisdiction of the reformed legislature. The Government do not consider it desirable to take steps for the inclusion of Darjeeling within the reforms scheme.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DYER FUND.

In reply to another question regarding the contribution to Dyer Fund, Mr. Stephenson said:—Government have no information that some Government servants in Bengal have contributed towards the Dyer Fund. A circular has already been issued asking the heads of departments to call the attention of officers serving under them to the rules on the subject.

Replying to another question, Mr. Stephenson said no orders have been passed by Government regarding Indian officials openly subscribing to the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund started under the auspices of the Indian National Congress.

After interpellations the Bengal Agricultural and Sanitary Improvement Bill, the Bengal Alluvial Lands Bill, the Calcutta Post Amendment Bill and the Indian Red Cross Society Bengal Branch Bill were passed.

MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S RESIGNATION.

Replying to a question regarding the resignation of his membership of the Council by Mr. Fazlul Huq, sent through Moulvi Abulkalam Azad who presided at the last Khilafat Conference held here, Mr. Stephenson said the facts were as follows:—On 21st July, 1920, Moulvi Abulkalam Azad forwarded to the Secretary to the Legislative Council two documents purporting to be letters from the Hon. Maulvies Fazlul Huq and Abdul Kasem, resigning their seats on the Bengal Legislative Council. Both letters were undated and in neither case was any reason for the resignation which was tendered given. Maulvi Kalam Azad was informed in reply that his Excellency the President was not prepared to consider resignations of Hon. Members of the Legislative Council tendered through a third party and that if an Hon. Member wished to resign he should communicate his desire direct. This decision has also been communicated direct to the two Hon. Members concerned. Hon. Maulvi Abdul Kasem is believed to be in England and no reply could yet have been received from him. Hon. Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq has not replied to his Excellency's request that he may be informed if the Hon. Member wishes to resign.

REVIEW OF WORK DONE.

At the conclusion of the Council proceedings,

(Continued in Column 6.)

KHILAFAT MEETING.

NON-COOPERATION URGED.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY DEMONSTRATED.

A public meeting consisting of twenty thousand Hindus and Muslims of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee on the 30th August. Beside a large number of Hindu gentlemen, Shia Mujtahids of Bombay also attended in a body. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew presided. After recitation from the Holy Quran, Dr. Kitchlew arose amidst shouts of Allah-o-Akbar, and made a striking speech. He said those who thought that only Sunni Muslims were interested in the Khilafat question should come to the meeting and see Mujtahids and the Ulama of the Shia sect present. He said the Khilafat question was one for which all Muslims of India irrespective of sects and creeds and their Hindu compatriots united with heart and soul. He appealed to all Muslims to abstain from cow sacrifice. He appealed to Hindus to trust Muslims in the matter of cow sacrifices and to take no direct or indirect steps themselves in this direction. He assured that those few Muslims who had sacrified cows on the Iduzzuha under some influences had given a definite promise to refrain from doing so in the future. He explained the religious obligations of Muslims regarding the Khilafat, *Jaziratularab* and the Holy Places and asked the people to carry out the programme of Non-Cooperation successfully as a religious duty.

A CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Moulana Shaukat Ali moved a resolution expressing sorrow and grief at the untimely death of the late Mujtahid Mirza Mohamed Taqi Shirazi who had done valuable services to the cause of Islam and offering heart-felt sympathy to the late Mujtahid's family and descendants. He said the late lamanted Mujtahid's services to Muslims would ever be remembered in the Muslim world. He infused the spirit of Islamic Brotherhood among the tribes of Arabia and created a hopeful situation. His untimely death was a heavy loss to Muslims, but he hoped the seed of independence he had sown would soon grow into a living plant, yielding good fruits.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted with prayers.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

Swami Satyadeo then moved the resolution on non-cooperation and made a long and impressive speech dealing with the present situation. He said God had put the faith of the Muslims to the test and now they should prove that they preferred the commanments of God to those of any earthly ruler. Referring to the Punjab massacres, he said, O'Dwyerism and Dyrism instead of crushing the spirit of Indians had awakened them to a sense of self-respect and duty. He said the independence of Egypt was an instructive lesson to India's self-determination."

He appealed to all Indians to resort to non-cooperation, until the wrongs done to them regarding the Khilafat and the Punjab affairs were righted.

Mr. Nanabhai D. Upadia seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar and Bande Matram.

Maulvi Ismail Ghaznawi moved a resolution offering congratulations to Zaghloul Pasha and his co-workers for Egyptian independence and appealing to them to continue their strenuous efforts for the Khilafat, *Jasiratulterab* and the Holy Places of Islam.

Mr. Ashfaqali seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

RECALL OF INDIAN TROOPS URGED.

Mr. Rizaulhaqq Abbasi moved resolution urging upon the Government to recall all Indian forces from Constantinople, Mesopotamia, and other Islamic countries occupied by the Allies in breach of their solemn pledges and in contravention to the religious demands of Muslims. He made a brief speech and said Indians could no longer fight for the British Government for usurping the independence of foreign countries against justice.

Mr. Abdullghani seconded the resolution and said it was a heavy burden on Indian finances to keep Indian forces in foreign countries. Besides, with Muslims it was a religious question and those Muslims who served in British armies in Islamic countries were acting against the dictates of their religion. The resolution was unanimously carried with great enthusiasm.

The meeting then terminited with shouts of Allah-o-Akbar.

MUJTAHID SHIRAZI'S DEMISE.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew has sent following telegram to Alabbasi Yusuf Sowadi, Baghdad, on behalf of Bombay inhabitants:—

"Twenty thousand Hindus and Muslims of Bombay assembled in public meeting under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee have asked me to convey through you to the family and descendents of the late Mujtahid Mirza Mohmed Taqi Shirazi Aitull-ah their deep feelings of sorrow and grief at the untimely death of the late lamented leader of Muslim thought and action. They have recorded full sense of their appreciation of the services of the late Mujtahid to the cause of Islam generally and to that of Iraq in particular. In their opinion the name of late lamented Mujtahid will ever live in the history of the regeneration of the Muslim world."

Saifuddin Kitchlew, president.

ZAGHLOUL PASHA CONGRATULATED.

The following telegram has been sent to Zaglul Pasha.

"This public meeting composed of twenty thousand Hindus and Muslims of Bombay under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee offer their hearty congratulations on the independence of Egypt. They appeal that the Muslims of Egypt will carry on a strenuous agitation in defence of Khilafat, *Jasirat-ul-arab* and the Holy Places, and will not take rest until Islam is restored its pristine glory."

Saifuddin Kitchlew, President.

SYMPATHY OF MUSLIMS OF LAURENCE-MARQUES.

Mr. Mainmohamed Chotani, president of the Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from the Muslims of Laurence-Marques:—

"We the Mahomedans of Portuguese nationality residing in Laurenco-Marques and districts will all accord to the request to leave no stone unturned in the movement now on your hands to appeal to the Peace Conference to improve the unsatisfactory conditions regarding Khilafat questions."

H. B. WARING CO.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The H. B. Waring Company will, to-n
produce Romeo and Juliet at the Exce
Theatre. Great interest attaches to thi
the production has created a tremendou
pression wherever it has been seen. The
ing takes an exceedingly simple form,
bodying beautiful lighting and colour s
and the dresses are rich and beautiful
various scenes have been cleverly a
and the whole production simplified in
acts. Mr. Waring has got over the diffi
the numerous scheme by schemes of r
tains. As for the acting, the whole l
far, has been unanimous in speakin
highest possible terms of the perfor
Miss Jeannette Sherwin as Juliet. M
win as was seen in "The Choice" is a
of great charm and personality and
a great impression upon audiences o
Juliet Mr. Waring, we know, as a
actor first and foremost and it is
assume that, with his vast Shak
experience, he will make a Romeo o
than usual interest.

Another great performance we hear is Mr. Charles Quartermaine's "Mercutio." Many regard this as the finest part in the whole play and we believe his death scene is a marvellous piece of acting.

Christian Morrow who has given us one or two very clever studies is the Peter and Miss Rita Ricardo is the Nurse. The full strength of the Waring Company is utilized in the production, which should draw big houses.

ENTERING BY FRONT DOOR

TRAM PASSENGER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. B. S. B. Fraser, Prosecuting Officer of the B. E. S. and Tramway Company had taken out a summons against Hormusji Ardeshir Dalal, a Parsi, charging him with entering a tram car by the front exit in contravention of the Tramway bye-laws. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barristers-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about 6 p.m. on the 5th August the accused boarded by the front exit a tram car which had halted at Bori Bunder and occupied a seat, thus depriving Dinshaw D. Vimadalal who had entered by the proper entrance of a seat. The accused was repeatedly requested by the Traffic Regulator and the Traffic Inspector, on duty to give up the seat, but refused to do so with the result that the car was detained for five minutes.

The Magistrate, disposing of the case, said the accused admitted having entered the car by the exit in front stating that the entrance in the rear was completely blocked and people were being turned out and that seeing a vacant seat in front he went in by the front as that was the only available entrance. Mr. Vimadalal had got in by the proper entrance and made for the seat but the accused stole a march over him by getting in by the wrong way and was grossly impudent to the tramway officials when they protested against his conduct. The Magistrate convicted the accused and taking into consideration the defiance he had shown to authority he fined him Rs. 15.

"THE SPECKLED BAND" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Tuesday and last night at the Excelsior the Waring Co. produced "The Speckled Band" to a fairly large and appreciative audience. Detective stories as a rule are always absorbing but when the great detective story writer Sir A. Conan Doyle figures as author it's a certainty the plot is deep and interesting. "The Speckled Band" is no exception.

An Anglo-Indian Doctor marries a widow with two girls. The woman dies and one of the daughters soon after mysteriously dies as well. There is a commotion over the girl's death and the suspicions of the village are aroused against the Doctor owing to strange evidence of weird music having been heard in the house and his harsh treatment of those connected with his establishment.

The surviving step daughter is engaged to be married and the Doctor's behaviour in consequence becomes such as to make the girl believe she is to be his next victim. She is introduced by an acquaintance, Dr. Watson, to his great friend Sherlock Holmes, who, he assures the girl is certain to be able to help her in her distress.

Sherlock Holmes takes up the question of the mysterious death of the girl's sister and by methods known only to himself discovers that the doctor is planning to bring about the second sister's death in precisely the same way as he did the first—by snake bite. The part of Sherlock Holmes was entrusted to Mr. Charles Quartermaine and those who have seen pictures of the great being would have had no difficulty in straight away exclaiming that the likeness was remarkable.

There was the familiar dressing gown, the penetrating and searching eyes and the everlasting pipe. His expression and manner were crisp and convincing and his acting particularly in the closing scene when he held his audience at high tension, was simply great.

Mr. C. Wordley Hulse as the Anglo-Indian Doctor had a difficult part to perform but emerged with flying colours. He had to play the tyrant and monster and his rending was such that it was impossible to believe him otherwise.

Mr. Hamilton Edwards as Dr. Watson was the obliging and helpful companion in every respect, while Mr. Christian Marrow as the obstreperous juror and then as Billy the page showed how easily he is able to adapt himself to any part and do it well.

The ladies beyond Miss Edith Smith who also had a minor part had little to do, but each one acquitted herself creditably.

FIRST CUTCHI HINDU D. O. M. S.

DR. JADAVJI HANSRAJ IN BOMBAY

Dr. Jadavji Hansraj who had been to London for further study of eye diseases is returning to Bombay on Friday the 3rd September 1920 per s.s. "Neldera".

He is the Chief Medical Officer of Cutch State. He has passed the examination at the London University and has secured the degree of D.O.M.S. as an eye Specialist. This degree is a new one and he is the first Indian holding the degree coming to India. He is a well-known leader of the Bhatia Community. The Cutchi people and his friends have resolved to receive him at the Docks. Also an address will be presented to him on Sunday the 5th September by the Cutchi subjects.

DOMESTIC

DEATH.

JHAVERI—Bai Bachubai the
Manchersha Rustomji Jhaveri,
the late Mr. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy
Contractor, sister of Mr. Dhunjib
monji and mother of Kaikhusro, Bomonji,
Rustomji and Manchersha, died to-day
(Wednesday). Funeral takes place this day
(Thursday) at 8 a.m. from Gowalia Tank,
next to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Prof. N. S. Takakhav's lecture on "New Councils" will *not* be held on the 5th inst. as announced.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Tuesday was 173 as against 151 on the corresponding day last year and 72 in 1918.

MOTHER'S DAY LEAGUE.

There will be third sitting of Lok. Tilak Saptaha to-day at 6-30 p.m. at Hira Baug, when Messrs. S. N. Moghe, A. H. Deshpande, K. B. Tamhane and others will speak. All are cordially invited.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of University Students will be held to-morrow at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, to form the Reception Committee of the Fourth Students' convention.

DADABHAI JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal the women of Bombay will celebrate the Dadabhai Naoroji Jayanti to-morrow (3rd September 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya (Sandhurst Road) under the presidency of Dilshad Begum.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday the 6th September 1920 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Gokul Ashtami".

All Post Offices in Bombay will observe the same working hours on that day as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will, however, remain open on that day and work as usual.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS.

LONDON EXAM. RESULT

In the Advanced Accountancy and other Examinations held by National Union of Teachers, London, in Bombay in April last the following 64 students of the above Institution are declared successful:—

Bookkeeping and Accountancy Advanced.—(First Class)—A. M. Bhat, (Second Class) C. Barratto, P. S. Bhagwat, D. B. Cardmaster, H. C. Chavra, R. M. Contractor, N. N. Dallas, D. G. Deshpanday, N. V. Devidker, A. E. Feraandes, G. S. Giri, C. M. Gotla, R. P. Kabadi, A. M. Khawja, P. A. Lashkari, G. N. Lotliker, (Miss) A. Murzello, M. W. Muzumdar, S. A. Navalker, R. N. Palekar, B. G. Patel, Joe Pereira, V. B. Puthli, D. S. Rajpurker, N. P. Shroff, K. Suba Rao, M. A. Syed, J. H. Taraporevala, N. S. Thever, R. S. Vaidya, N. B. Vatcha, A. S. Wagle, D. G. Worty, S. T. Ajgaonker, R. B. Mallapur, K. R. Mudakatta.

Theory and Practice of Commerce Advanced.—A. M. Bhatt, K. N. Billimoria, N. P. Billimoria, D. B. Cardmaster, H. C. Chavra, R. M. Contractor, J. P. Daftary, N. N. Dallas, B. B. Desai, P. K. Desai, N. A. Dubash, N. R. Ginvala, C. M. Gotla, P. A. Lashkari, G. N. Lotliker, J. B. Mukerji, (Miss) A. Murzello, M. W. Mujumdar, A. G. Orphens, B. G. Patel, Joe Pereira, J. D. Shroff, H. B. Taraporewala, C. N. Thanavala, R. S. Ullal, M. P. Ghandhi.

Banking and Currency (Advanced).—N. R. Ginvala, N. M. Gowadia.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN AKYAB.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

Three shocks of earthquake are reported from Akyab on 31st August. The rainfall is 164.31 inches to the middle of August and this shows a shortage of eleven inches compared with 1919.

(Continued from Column 3.)

Lord Ronaldshay made a lengthy speech reviewing the work done in the present Council from the summer of 1916 to the present day. In 1916, 199 questions were asked and seventeen resolutions discussed. From 1917 onwards 2232 questions were asked and 651 resolutions discussed and 21 Acts passed.

The Governor next referred to the future Government of the country. He said: It has been stated the Reforms are not worth having. Let those who think so stand aside. Some think they can wreck the Reform scheme, I think such persons are powerless either to wreck or to stay the onward course. He assured the Council that in the coming Government Indian element will predominate over the European element at least by more than two to one.

In conclusion, his Excellency congratulated Bengal and Lord Sinha on his appointment as Governor of Behar.

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ANOTHER INSULT.

Last Saturday, in connection with the introduction of the Indian Auxiliary Forces Bill and the Indian Territorial Forces Bill by the Commander-in-Chief in the Imperial Council, we wrote as follows:—

"Mr. Shastri warned the Government that a comparison of the two bills will create a great deal of misapprehension. In fact the temerity of the authorities over this business is surprising. At this hour the drawing of all invidious distinctions is nothing less than a disgraceful scandal. We go further and say that it is a dangerous scandal."

Nothing has happened since the debate to alter our opinion. The Commander-in-Chief, no doubt, gave an assurance that the points raised in the debate would be considered by the Select Committee. But he gave no assurance that the insult hurled at the country in the drawing of an invidious distinction between Anglo-Indians and Europeans on the one side and Indians on the other would be dropped. We accept the assurance of the Commander-in-Chief that he did not dream of making any racial distinction. It is true he has only left matters as they are. But it is leaving matters as they are—that is perpetuating the old policy of distrust and keeping Europeans and Indians apart—which is an affront to the country. What is the occasion for this fresh assault upon our self-respect?

It is proposed to form an army on a voluntary basis for the protection of the life and property of the inhabtants of this land whether from external aggression or internal disorder. It is obvious that the safety of India is the first consideration of Indians. But Indians are put in a separate category—in an inferior category—in a derogatory category—where the defence of their own country is concerned. Anglo-Indians and Europeans are given especial privileges. Indians, under these schemes, are admissible only to the Infantry Branch. Clause eleven of what we may call the Indian Bill, for instance, gives the power to inflict two months' rigorous imprisonment or a fine of two hundred rupees or both for the contravention of an order. In certain cases there is no right even of appeal. No wonder that Mr. Shastri adds: "When both the Bills are published side by side, the public will look aghast at the vast differences in the two enactments thus tending to accentuate bitterness already existing". We cannot expect the Commander-in-Chief to remember so ancient a document as Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858. But we expect the authorities to remember at least their own words uttered during the war. Two years ago complaints were made by certain non-official members of the Imperial Council in regard to racial discriminations embodied in the Indian Defence Force Bill. The Government explained then that it was but an emergency measure and all difficulties could only be satisfactorily settled after the war. We know now how these difficulties are being settled after the war. Racial distinctions for Indians in other lands are bad enough. Derogatory racial distinctions for Indians in their own country are outrage.

The president of a certain session of the Congress once said: "We are outlanders in our own country." The authorities must learn that we are determined not to remain "outlanders in our own country" any longer. If any privileges are to be given they must be given to Indians whose rights are securely narrowed by such insulting distinctions as those which the Commander-in-Chief is seeking to perpetuate against them. He says that he desires to record "that the question of racial feeling never entered his mind and the Government's deliberations on the subject were perfectly free from such taint." How then are we to explain this drawing of the racial bar? The only way we can explain it is to state our view that the authorities must have got into a peculiar state of mind when they can talk as they do and yet behave as if the privileged position of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians is to be taken for granted. India is determined not to submit to such humiliations. The Commander-in-Chief is living in times that are past. He must not make the mistake of imagining that even if we are powerless in the Government of our own country, that even if our supposed spokesmen, with a few exceptions, fail us in asserting our rights, the people will never again submit to being treated as inferiors, as outlanders in the motherland. We do not think the non-official members took the right view of the matter in accepting the small concession of the new experiment based as it is an a principle that is an affront to the country and in urging the speedy passage of the Bill during this session. Both the Bills should be opposed tooth and nail and non-official members have no right to commit the country to the acceptance of measures which perpetuate the insult of racial bar. If it is not possible to consolidats the two Bills into one, placing Indians and Europeans on an equal footing, during this session, the country would rather do without the dubious concession and wait for a new measure conceived on courageous and statesmanlike lines, to be introduced into the Legislative Assembly. We trust the Congress will give an unmistakable mandate to the non-official members in this respect.

MISRULING.

If anyone is desirous of seeing in what pitiable state of helplessness the people in some of our Indian States are compelled to live,, one cannot do better than go through the petition which a large number of "subjects" of the Mansa State have addressed to their "Ruler." Mansa is a tiny State in the Mahikanta Agency with an area of only 25 sq. miles and a total population of about 15,000. But the way in which the State is administered leaves much to be desired and the relations between the Chiefs and his "subjects"—even in these democratic days our Princes and Princelings have not discarded the exploded theory of divine rights of kingship—cannot be of the happiest kind. Here is a catalogue of grievances of these "subjects", which, if they had not been vouched for by hundreds of signatures, would be incredible. We hope the facts stated in the petition are not all true. According to the petition, no length of possession, however ancient, of houses and house-sites of the "subjects," is respected by the Durbar. No one is permitted to build or rebuild on his own land in any manner without obtaining the permission of the Chief and paying such amount to the latter as he may demand for the permission. A high rate of land assessment is levied which is revised every ten years. In years of draught or scarcity, there does not appear to be any system of suspending collections and giving remissions. On the other hand the burdens on the ryat are rendered heavier in a number of ways. The State is accustomed to levy, *without payment*, for the use of the Durbar cattle,, a certain number of bundles of grass from all agriculturists who make hay-stacks as a provision for their cattle for years of scarcity. This is in addition to the assessment which the poor ryat pays. Likewise, when the Political Agent is encamped near Mansa for about a year the carts of the agriculturists are liable to be impressed. While the Durbar makes little efforts to provide, in times of famine, relief work or to make tagavi advances, the greatest difficulties are put in the way of the people in the alienation of land even in dire circumstances. For registering a document in favour of an agriculturist, the Durbar charges fees which are ten times higher than for a corresponding document in favour of Vanias, Brahmins and other non-agriculturists. So much for the solicitude of the Durbar for the prosperity of the ryat. Apparently, the Chief imagines that the ryat is a veritable "Golden Goose."

Let us now proceed to see what concern the Durbar shows in the education of its "subjects." There is a taluka school with 400 pupils on its rolls. The staff consists of a headmaster—the only one who has had any training in teaching—and nine assistants. Their remuneration is on a truly lavish scale! The highest assistant gets a monthly salary of Rs. 15, the next Rs. 8, the next Rs. 7, the next Rs. 6, the next two Rs. 4 each, the next Rs. 3, the next Re. 1-8-0 and the last—a magnificent salary of annas eight a month! What "education" these teachers on starvation wages can impart to the future citizens of Mansa one can easily imagine! There is also a girls' school at Mansa with about 93 pupils on the register. It has a staff of four teachers, the head mistress, earning a salary of Rs. 18 per mensem, the first assistant a salary of Rs. 7, the second assistant Rs. 2 and the sewing master a salary of Rs. 3 per mensem! The limit of education imparted at Mansa does not go beyond the Anglo-Vernacular fourth standard. A fund was raised by the people of Mansa for encouraging the spread of education and it was placed in the hands of the Chief, but how it is being expended by the latter is not made known. We have already referred to the levy of bundles of grass from cultivators and the impressment of their carts and bullocks by the Durbar. That the other poor classes are not free from such iniquitous imposts will be apparent from the fact that the Chief, under a system of forced labour called "Veth," obliges the oilmen in his State to crush "kacharia" for his cattle; the barbers to wash his clothes and carry "mashals" and to shave all classes of his menial servants; the potters to supply him with earthen vessels, all tiles and bricks that he may require; the tailors to sew clothes for himself, his family and dependents; the carpenters to do all his house-building and carpentry work on wages which are exceedingly inadequate; the kolis and their women to cut grass for him and their men to bear his "palki" in the place of the Bhois, whose services have been dispensed with; the Vanias to make weighments of grain and other commodities required for him and to take their shops to such places as the convenience of his guests may require and to sell goods at rates fixed by the Chief himself, which, of course, are much lower than the bazaar rates. If a potter goes out of Mansa he has to leave a substitute to meet the wants of the Chief, while if a carpenter goes, the wife or other women members of his family have to do coolie work for him. The Chief also levies from his "subjects" a marriage-tax which varies in amount according to the caste to which the marrying parties belong! He also levies a house-tax of annas 12 per house for purposes of the Municipality which he has set up. But the Municipality is a Municipality without a Council; for like Louis XIV who exclaimed "I am the State," the Chief himself constitutes the Municipality. There are several other novel and interesting features in the administration of this Lilliputian State which can be gathered from the petition we have referred to above. The brief summary of the grievances of the subjects of this State, which we have given, will have convinced the reader how utterly helpless is the condition of the people of some of the Indian States and how necessary it is that efforts should be made by political reformers to lift these people out of their servile condition.

Notes of the Day.

The Congress and the Moderates.

Ever since the Bombay Special Congress, it has been the custom to invite the Moderates, who then first seceded, to join the Congress, and as often as they have been invited, they have, with a few prominent exceptions, declined to do so. It is difficult to discover what it is the Moderates are mortally afraid of. Nobody has excluded them from the Congress. They are not called upon to sacrifice their opinions. In fact, any one genuinely interested in building up his party, would enthusiastically welcome the opportunity. But somehow the Moderates have declined the contest all along and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's reply to the President-elect's invitation is no exception to the now confirmed policy of the Moderates. Mr. Surendranath excuses himself on the plea that all the Provincial Congress Committees have accepted the principle of non-cooperation; that the Congress will meet only to register the decision already arrived at; that his presence in the Congress will serve no useful purpose; and that his voice will be but a cry in the wilderness. The situation is certainly not as Mr. Surendranath has misconceived it to be. Though the principle of non-cooperation has been accepted, there are acute differences regarding the actual programme of non-cooperation and the Moderates would have done well in their own interests to join the Congress. The Moderates themselves, as Mr. Sastri took great pains to declare, have not bound themselves to cooperate with the Government under all circumstances. Cooperation or non-cooperation depends very much on the policy of Government; it is relative and not absolute. Mr. Surendranath adds that Lala Lajpat Rai is a non-cooperator and seems to argue that this is an additional reason for his abstention from the Congress. But Lala Lajpat Rai has promised to abide by the decision of the Congress and those who know him will never admit that he will unduly favour any side. Even if the President means it, he cannot under the Rules influence the decision of the Congress against its wishes, in his own favour. A veteran publicist, like Mr. Surendranath, should be the last man to run away from a fight, anticipating a failure. It is no wonder that day by day the Moderates are thus losing their position in the country.

Royal Clemency.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter to the Press, has questioned the Royal prerogative of mercy and says that the decision to release the dying Mayor of Cork rests with the Cabinet and not the King. His Majesty's secretary, endorsing the view, says that it would be dangerous for the Sovereign to make experiments upon the Constitution and adds that the country at large might regard the price paid as too high for the object aimed at and blame His Majesty for creating a grave political crisis at a time of special national stress and anxiety. We do not think Lord Stamfordham correctly estimates the public view of the matter. A Government which is incapable of "doing the big thing" as the Labour leaders want it to do by releasing the Lord Mayor, does not deserve to remain in office, apart from the fact that there are a hundred other reasons why it should be driven from office. The constitutional view of the matter reduces the King to a mere automaton to register the wishes of the Cabinet. Whatever the practice may have been, it is unquestionable that the time has come for the King to exercise his clemency in favour of the Lord Mayor of Cork. It may be too late to be of much use, but to allow the Lord Mayor to die of starvation in prison, would merely widen the gulf between Ireland and England. In such matters, the ultimate decision cannot be allowed to rest with the Cabinet, which is likely to be often swayed by political prejudices. The Cabinet is not likely to see the wisdom of pacifying Ireland or the folly of allowing the Lord Mayor to die. And it will thereby only make a reconciliation with Ireland impossible for all time.

Mr. Willoughby's Murder.

Mr. Willoughby's murder is deplored by all sane persons and well-wishers of the country, but at the same time one cannot but condemn too strongly the outbursts of the Anglo-Indian press which seeks to hold the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movements responsible for it. Though the Anglo-Indian attitude is typical, it is not surprising. The Moderates, however, need not copy their questionable methods. The desire for peace and order is not the sole monopoly of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea. It is the aim and object of every party in India. It is not the desire of any party to endanger it. In fact, the very first principle enjoined by the leaders of the Non-cooperation movement is non-violence. It may suit the Anglo-Indian critics darkly to accuse the organisers of the movement deemed obnoxious by them, and seek to smother it, but Mr. Surendranath, who himself has not been free from such accusation by his present friends and erstwhile enemies, should be careful even when he is bursting with his newly-acquired enthusiasm for co-operation.

O'Dwyer's Threat.

One of the favourite devices of the members of the bureaucracy, when they cannot have everything in their own way, is the threat to resign. Michael O'Dwyer in announcing his resignation wrote to the "Morning Post" that there would be many more resignations "due to extremist persecution." Extremist persecution of the bureaucrats! It is like the thief himself crying out "Stop, thief!" The Hon. Mr. Chanda inquired of Government the other day in the Imperial Legislative Council whether they agreed with O'Dwyer. Sir William Vincent declined all responsibility and said that it was O'Dwyer's personal view. The Home Member would have lost nothing if he had pronounced the opinion of Government on the question. However, the statement that no officer had so far applied for leave to resign, speaks for itself. And for the matter of that no one is likely to.

The Port Trust Bill.

We publish elsewhere the report of the Select Committee on the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill. The report of the Committee is remarkable for its brevity, which scarcely conceals the *volte face* on the part of the Government. This is what it says:

"We discussed at length the question of hotel accommodation and while fully admitting the serious shortage of such accommodation in Bombay, we are of the opinion that it is proper only for a Port Trust to provide temporary accommodation for passengers using the port on arriving or departing by sea. We have therefore provided for the construction of waiting and refreshment rooms and we have defined 'waiting rooms' as including temporary sleeping accommodation."

We congratulate the Committee on the report and the official members of it on recognising the error of their way.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS THANKED.

HON. MR. A. R. VISRAM'S MESSAGE.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul Visram has sent the following message of thanks to Mr. C. F. Andrews for the farewell message sent to him by Mr. Andrewa through the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"On behalf of myself and the Indians in East Africa, I sincerely thank you for the farewell message sent me through the "Bombay Chronicle" and for the very sympathetic feelings expressed therein.

"I also thank you for the message of *bon voyage* sent me personally. I assure you I cannot leave the shores of Bombay without a mixed feeling of disappointment on account of regret at the announcement of the Indian policy for Kenya Colony and of joy that I carry the good wishes of my brethren here."

ABDUL RASUL VISRAM.

LORD MILNER ON EAST AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV*

(Specially Contributed to "the Chronicle")

The prpnouncement of Lord Milner on East Afrca is worse than even my worst anticipations. I could not have believed that he could have given the Indian position so completely away. "All is lost, save honour," was once said, on a famous occasion. And to-day Indians in East Africa cannot even say that. For honour itself is lost, if they are compelled to remain in the Kenia Colony on these humiliating terms.

Let me try to explain, with my knowledge of the whole situation, through residence among Indians in the Colony, the gross humiliation to which our people are to be subjected.

But, first of all, I wish to establish, beyond any shadow of doubt, the fact that Indians were the first settlers in the Colony, and that without the Indian Colonists, the advance into the interior would not have been possible. This fact has recently been challenged in the East African papers, and I would desire therefore to produce incontrovertible evidence as to the truth of what has so often been stated in India as one of the main bases of the Indian claim.

Mr. Ainsworth's Evidence.

Quite recently, Mr. Sohu Ainsworth, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O. Chief Commissioner of Native Affairs, has left East Africa, after more than thirty years' continuous service. In replying to the farewell given him by the Goan and Indian community, he made the following statements, from his own personal experience:

(I quote from a newspaper report of the proceedings.)

"He began his reply with evident emotion. He recalled that, from the very beginning of his many years in East Africa, dating back to the year 1889, the Indian community had always been most helpful to him in the provinces he had administered. They had been consistently friendly, loyal and helpful to Government.

Indians in East Africa in 1889.

"When he arrived in Mombasa, in the year 1889, he remained for two or three years at the Coast. Mombasa was then consisting entirely of Indian traders and merchants. There was no railway, no Administration, no recognised coinage for trade in the interior; every purchase was carried on entirely by barter. Under these difficulties, he, as representing the B. E. A. Company, commenced the administration of parts of the interior.

"At that particular time, they were obliged to carry trade goods, to pay for the products of the interior. There were no shops except the store kept by the Officer of the B.E.A. Company. They naturally looked for some means of carrying out the work of the interior more rapidly. He tried to introduce money instead of barter. There were difficulties as to who would take the money, and he wrote to a member of an old Indian firm, named Alibhai, in Mobasa and he agreed to come up country and start a shop at Machakos. Following him, other merchants arrived, and, in a very short time, the B.E.A. Company had transferred its trade goods into the hands of the Indian merchants, and started a money exchange in the interior.

"Had it not been for the Indians, they could not have done that. The Indians deserved every credit for being the first traders in East Africa, and also for being the first means of introducing a monetary medium of exchange into the Interior.

Indians and the Railway.

"Two or three years later, the construction of the great Uganda Railway began; they had large numbers of Indians working all along the line. The only means of carrying on the work was through the Indian Traders, who advanced along with the rail-head into the Interior, step by step, and enabled the Government to carry out the system of cash payment of labour at the rail-head itself.

"These facts were vividly present in his memory, and the actual fact did remain, that the pioneering work of this description was done by the Indian Traders. Wherever he had gone into the Interior, the Indians had gone, and had been ready to start trading centres, and to take the risk, whether it paid or not.

Indian help to the Administration.

"As Administrator, he felt the Government owed the Indians something in the way of thanks for the efforts the Indians constantly made to carry the trade into the Interior. Without trade, no native could advance in any particular matter. For trade, among the natives, was always the pioneer of movement and progress. The general question of advancing trade, at any rate in the Interior, had always been in the hands of the Indians. For that, so far as he was concerned as an Administrator, he thanked them.

"From the other point of view, he had always found the Indians extremely generous in contributing to such things as Red Cross Funds etc. He had been responsible, during the war, for much of the work in these directions, and he had invariably found the Indian community ready and eager to help.

"He had known the Goans in East Africa for over thirty years, and he took with him memories of the Goan community which he should always treasure. They had been extremely helpful to the country, in supplying men for the many offices of the Administration."

These words were spoken in public on

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on August 19, 20 and 24.

CIVIL WAR IN BELFAST

DESPERATE FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES.

NUMEROUS INCENDIARY FIRES

18 KILLED AND 200 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Belfast conflict is assuming all the features of a civil war. Yesterday all day long the fighting continued at night when the total casualties, since the outbreak, reached eighteen killed and 200 seriously wounded.

Numerous incendiary fires lighting up the whole city started last night and were watched by dense crowds. There were twenty conflagrations in the Shankill district, where practically every licenced grocery and many public-houses occupied by the Roman Catholics were ignited. The Fire Brigade was unable to cope with the demands made upon them. The refugees are fleeing in hundreds and are arriving in Tyrone. The Camerons arrived by motor lorries from the Curragh Camp in Dublin this morning whence they were despatched by special trains to Belfast. The Curfew law has been introduced.

FIERCEST AND MOST GRAVE RIOTING.

HOSPITAL OVERCROWDED WITH WOUNDED CASES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Belfast rioting to-day was characterised as the fiercest and most grave known for many years. The rioters penetrated as far as the heart of the city. Armoured cars patrolled the principal streets all day long. No sooner was rioting checked in one quarter when it broke out in another. Wounded cases were hourly pouring into the already overcrowded hospitals. Many shipyards are completely idle.

SIR E. CARSON'S APPEAL TO LOYAL BELFAST MEN.

IMPORTANT GOVT. STATEMENT SHORTLY EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 1.

Sir Edward Carson has issued an appeal to the loyal citizens of Belfast to assist the authorities in quelling the disturbances and announcing that peace negotiations are proceeding with the Government and that an important statement is expected on Friday. Meanwhile the fighting continues on an unprecedented scale.

PRINCE OF WALES AT HONOLULU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 1.

HONOLULU. The Prince of Wales here to-day.

RUMANIAN CABINET.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., Sept. 1.

PARIS.—The Havas Agency states:—The reported resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet is officially denied.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

SR. DATO REQUESTED TO FORM ONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., Sept. 1.

PARIS.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested Sr. Dato to form another cabinet.

COUNTY CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

MIDDLESEX WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

Middlesex have won the Cricket County Championship with a percentage of 77 and Lancashire are second with a percentage of 74.61.

Middlesex beat Surrey at Lords by 55 runs.

Lancashire beat Worcester at Manchester by nine wickets.

Yorkshire beat Hampshire at Portsmouth by an innings and 235 runs.

Sussex beat Leicester at Brighton by eight wickets.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

WORLD PRIMACY AIMED AT.

HUGE PROGRAMME NEARING COMPLETION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

Charleston.—In the course of his speech here Mr. Daniels said:—We are not only completing the great naval armour and projectile plant at Charleston, we are building enormous docks and other shore facilities elsewhere and are constructing eighteen dreadnoughts and battle cruisers with a dozen other powerful ships, which in effective fighting power will give our navy world primacy.

CESSATION OF U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

PREVENTED BY PEACE TREATY DELAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

Charleston (Virginia).—Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, in his speech here said that the delay in the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles had prevented the cessation of naval enlargement. There had therefore been no change in the plans of the American Naval Department which "would give our Navy world primacy."

THREATENED STRIKE OF MINERS IN U.S.

PRESIDENT READY TO ACCEPT CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

Concurrently with the coal crisis in Britain, a similar crisis has arisen in America. Reuter's Washington correspondent states that President Wilson has signed the miners' wages award, increasing the miners' wages from 17 to 20 per cent. Meanwhile the miners have threatened to strike unless the minority report recommending an higher award is adopted. To this President Wilson has replied that the challenge would be accepted and in the event of a strike the people would find substitute fuel to tide them over until the time when the miners were ready to abide by their obligations.

VIOLATING SHERMAN LAW.

U. S. FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS 42 STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Sept. 1.

NEW YORK.—The Federal Grand Jury has indicted forty-two steamship companies including the International Mercantile Marine the Atlantic Transport the Cunard, the Anchor and the Booth Companies with having since July 1st 1917, continuously violated the Sherman Law by restricting interstate and foreign commerce in grain, oil, lumber coal and other commodities. The parties indicted include practically all the big trans-Atlantic lines.

BETTER ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

NO MORE ISOLATED INITIATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., Sept. 1.

PARIS.—M. Poincare in an article "Revue des Deux Mondes" expresses the opinion that the Polish affair has led the British and the French Governments to a better understanding of the necessity of agreement in their European policy. The time of splendid isolation is past. It would be suicide for either Britain or France to take isolated initiative.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Tour Offices of the Bengal Government of Bengal will close in Calcutta on the 4th and reopen in Darjeeling on the 6th September.

COAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN.

MINERS DEMAND IN CREASED WAGES.

POSSIBILITY OF STRIKE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

The result of the miners' ballot is regarded as not having strengthened the position of the leaders of the Miners' Federation, who are now reported to be prepared to drop the demand for the reduction in the price of coal and to concentrate upon increased wages. There is a consensus of opinion in this connection that the Board of Trade will be prepared to negotiate with the miners as regards increased wages, if the question is linked up with a guarantee of increasing output and furthermore that there is no other solution of the problem.

MINERS DECIDE FOR STRIKE.

THE MAJORITY EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

The official figures in the miners' ballot are as follows:—For strike, 606,782. Against strike, 238,865.

The figures show a 71 per cent. majority in favour of the strike which constitutes only a five per cent. margin above the necessary two-thirds needed. It is widely pointed out that the margin is nothing to boast about, especially as it is understood that 100,000 boys voted solidly for the strike, representing certainly more than the margin obtained. Consequently, the nature of substantial minority is likely to check the ambitions of extremists, especially as the bulk of the 400,000 non-voters may be considered as against the strike.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF MAYOR OF CORK.

THE SOVEREIGN'S POSITION.

INTERVENTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

His Majesty's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, replying to Mr. Horatio Bottomley who urged His Majesty to take the "unconventional step" and "experiment worth trying" as regards the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork submits, that this would be an unconstitutional rather than an unconventional step and that it would be dangerous for the Sovereign to make such experiments upon the constitution.

He points out that even is His Majesty favoured the release of the Lord Mayor, this could only be effected by the Sovereign's personal action in the face of Ministers' advice and with the presumable result of their resignation. There would also be the further risk that the country at large might regard the price paid as too high for the object attained and blame His Majesty for creating a grave political crisis at a time of special national stress and anxiety.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK'S FAITH.

"DEATH WOULD DO MORE TO SMASH EMPIRE THAN RELEASE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Lord Mayor of Cork's sister relates that when she visited him yesterday he was just able to whisper that he was confident his death would do more to smash the Empire than his release. Enormous crowds gathered in front of the National Monument in Cork and recited the rosary.

CURRENCY BILL.

SCOPE AND OBJECTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Of the three bills coming up for introduction at to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Army Act Amendment Bill will abolish corporal punishment in his Majesty's Indian Force. Provision is made for the introduction of field punishment as a substitute on active service for corporal punishment and the removal of certain difficulties which have been experienced in connection with the trial by Court-Martial of persons subject to the Act for offences which are of over three years standing but are of so serious a nature that they should not be allowed to go unpunished.

CURRENCY BILL.

The main object of Mr. Hailey's Currency Bill is to prescribe the permanent constitution of the reserve and the temporary arrangements, which should obtain on the expiry of the enactment mentioned above and until effect can be given to the provisions relating to the permanent constitution. Another important object of the Bill is to alter the ratio at which notes can be issued from the reserve in exchange for gold coin, which is not legal tender or for gold bullion from 753.344 grains troy of fine gold per rupee to 1,130,016 grains per rupee. This change is consequential on the change in the ratio at which the sovereign and the half sovereign will, in future, be legal tender.

A separate bill amending the Indian Coinage Act 3 of 1906 to give effect to the latter change has been brought before the Indian Legislative Council during the present session. Sections 12, 14 and 15 of the Bill deal with the permanent constitution, the more important provisions in regard to which are as follows:—

(1) The metallic reserve shall be at least 50 per cent. of the total reserve, no issues of currency nees against securities being permissible which will reduce the metallic reserve below this minimum.

(2) Investments in securities of the Government of India will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores of which not more than Rs. 12 crores may be in the form of securities created by the Government of India and issued to the reserve.

(3) Investments in sterling securities will be confined to securities issued by the United Kingdom, which mature within one year from the date of purchase.

(4) Coin or bullion will be reckoned as forming part of the reserve (a) when held by the Secretary of State in India, provided that gold coin or bullion so held does not exceed £5 million; (b) when held in any part of his Majesty's Dominions for coinage or transmission to India (c) when in course of transmission to the Secretary of State for India or the Government of any part of his Majesty's Dominions to India or *vice versa*.

ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES.

(5) Notwithstanding restrictions in (1) above, the Governor-General in Council may authorise the Currency to issue currency notes not exceeding 5 crores against bills of exchange of not exceeding 90 days with conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

The provisions do not need explanation.

The Bill provides that the provisions in regard to the permanent constitution in regard to the treatment as part of the reserve of coin or bullion in transit to or from India or held in any part of his Majesty's dominions for coinage or transmission to India and in regard to the issue of notes against commercial exchange should be in force during the transitional period. The opportunity has been taken to make some minor amendments in the existing Paper Currency Act, the more important of which are as follows:—

(a) It is proposed to amend section 2 of the Act so as to extend statutory universality to notes of the denominational value of Rs. 100. These are already declared universal by a notification issued by the Government of India.

(b) The designation of the Department is changed from the "Department of Paper Currency" to the "Currency Department", of the principal officer in charge from the "Head Commissioner of Paper Currency" to the "Controller of the Currency" and of officers in charge of circles from "Commissioners of Paper Currency" to "Deputy Controller of the Currency."

(c) The provision in the existing Act that the Calcutta circle shall be in charge of the Principal Officer is omitted so as to permit of a Deputy Controller being in charge of that circle.

NICKEL HALF RUPEE.

(d) Owing to the introduction of a nickel half rupee, it is made clear that currency notes may be issued only against silver half rupees.

(e) Owing to the abolition of the registration of notes of a smaller denominational value than Rs. 50, it is proposed to amend the first proviso to section 19 of the existing Act so as to exclude notes of these values from the calculation of the amount of notes not deemed to be in circulation.

(f) The Government of India are advised that under the law as it stands at present full payment should be made on all lost or destroyed notes on a sufficient indemnity being given, but no indemnity can protect Government in the case of notes of values up to and including Rs. 10, as the system of registration of these notes has been abolished and no check can be exercised against double payments. With a view to place on a legal footing the present practice in regard to the payment of these notes a provision is accordingly included in the Bill that no person shall as of right be entitled to cover from Government the value of any lost, mutilated or imperfect currency note provided that the Governor-General in Council may by rule prescribe the circumstances and conditions under which the value of such notes may be refunded as of grace.

POLISH SITUATION.

FIERCE FIGHTING N. OF BELZA.

ALSO IN DIRECTION OF PRYZEMYSL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Sept. 1.

Warsaw.—A communique states that north of Belza fierce fighting continues with General Budienny's cavalry. There is heavy fighting in the direction of Pryzemysl where the enemy is encountering determined resistance. Enemy attacks in the Leapol sector have been crushed by our artillery.

WRANGEL'S FORCES IN KUBAN REGION.

ANNIHILATED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Russian delegation in London publishes a telegram from Moscow announcing that General Wrangel's landing forces in Kuban region have been annihilated and that General Wrangel now only holds the Crimea.

THE MINSK CONFERENCE.

A BREAK IN THE SITTINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

Paris.—A telegram from Warsaw says that the Minsk negotiations have been interrupted and most of the Polish delegates have gone to Brestlitovsk, and the Soviet representatives to Moscow. Both sides will probably resume the Conference within a week at Riga, by permission of the Lettonian Government.

SITUATION ON POLISH FRONT

LULL IN OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

Except in the Lemberg region where fierce fighting continues, the operations on the Polish front have died down and both sides are evidently busy re-grouping their forces. A Bolshevik communiqué to-day claims the capture of a number of villages near Brestlitovsk, where it is expected that a Red counter-offensive will develop.

With regard to General Wrangel the communiqué declares that General Wrangel's force which landed on the Kuban coast has ceased to exist and that the remnants are in hiding. The Reds took over 1,000 prisoners and a large amount of material. Three generals were cut down.

SOCIALISATION OF MEANS OF PRODUCTION.

SWISS WORKMEN'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., Sept. 1.

ZURICH.—The Congress, of the Swiss Christian workmen has passed a resolution vigorously opposing socialisation of the means of production and any capitalistic system based on the idea of undue profits. The resolution urged the fixing of prices in the interests of the community.

REBELS ROUND BAGDAD.

SAMARA REPORTED TO BE INVESTED.

BAQUBAH RE-TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Sept. 1.

A Mesopotamian communiqué states that on the Lower Euphrates the expected attack has not yet materialised. The flotilla bringing up supplies from Nasirle reached the town after some opposition.

In the Hillah area a 34th Brigade column advanced on Imam Hamza from Jerboiyah and carried out punitive measures against several localities in the neighbourhood. The aeroplanes assisted this force which is now returning to Hillah, which town is quiet. A small gathering of rebels near by was dispersed by shell fire.

North of Bagdad the country is becoming more disturbed. A body of tribesmen near Beled were scattered by aeroplanes while Samara is reported to be invested. North-east of Bagdad the garrison of Tuz Khermuth has been relieved by a small column which drove off the enemy killing 30. The Baqubah station and town which was found to have been sacked by the insurgents was retaken on August 28th.

In Northwest Persia our reconnaissance, which was sent out, reports that there are no enemy within 22 miles of Menjil.

ATTACK ON SAMARA REPULSED.

SAMAWAH HEAVILY ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Sept. 1.

Bagdad.—The situation at Ramadi is satisfactory and there is no change at Baqubah. The detachment at Kingerban, which had been invested, has been relieved and rationed. The insurgents from the left bank of the Tigris above Samara attacked the town but were repulsed. Samawah on the Lower Euphrates has been heavily attacked.

ATTEMPT ON MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S LIFE.

ASSAILANT EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

Paris.—The report of the attempt to assassinate the Turkish Nationalist leader Mustapha Kemal has been received from Constantinople. It states that the attack occurred during the trip to Angora. He was accompanied by only a few guards and outside Tokat a man sprang up on the roadside and fired three shots killing a companion of Mustapha Kemal and hitting Mustapha Kemal in the leg. The assassin who was a native of Erzerum, was captured, taken to Angora and executed.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

ACQUAINTED WITH REPARATIONS IN FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., Sept. 1.

PARIS.—On resuming his duties, Mayer, the German Ambassador in Paris, visited the French Foreign Office and was there acquainted with the reparations which the French Ambassador in Berlin has been instructed to demand for the violation of the French Consulate in Breslau.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LICENCES ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Sept. 1.

The Shipping Controller has abolished licences for British shipping thus permitting the ships to undertake any voyage.

DIVISIONAL SOVIET COUNCILS.

SEVERAL ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 12-35 p.m. Sept. 1.

The New Communist Party has established a Divisional Soviet Council for Yorkshire and the north-east coast including [illegible]. Similar councils have been appointed in London, Midlands and in Scotland.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION

A CASE FOR REMOVAL.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay, yesterday, to petition Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation to remove the sex-bar placed against women as such in the Bombay Municipal Act. Dr. Mrs. Dosibai J. R. Dadabhoy presided and there was a large attendance of ladies of all classes and communities.

Miss Bhikhaiji A. Engineer, explaining the object of the meeting, said in the Municipal Act the list of those not entitled to be elected to the Corporation included criminals, lunatics and women. It might have been all right to do so in pre-historic times, but it was at entire variance with the spirit of modern civilisation to put women in the same category as lunatics and criminals. At any rate it was a disgrace to the Municipality of a city like Bombay, which had as its motto "Urbs Prima in Indis", that it should have that disqualifying clause in its constitution.

MRS. JAIJI PETIT.

Mrs. Jaiji Petit moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay convened under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the Association of the British University Women of India, the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, the Hindu Ladies' Social Club, the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, the Seva Sadan Society, the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, the Hind Mahila Samaj, the Bhagini Samaj, the Jain Mahila Samaj, the Vanita Vishram, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Shravika Ashram, the Stree Jarthosti Mandal, the Bene-Israel Stree Mandal and the Arya Mahila Samaj, and representing all castes and creeds, recognises that the sex-bar which is placed against women as such in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 disqualifying them from becoming Municipal Councillors is unjust, and out of keeping with the spirit of the times, and the progress made by women since the date of the said enactment. This meeting, therefore, unanimously resolves and prays that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the premier city in India, and the Bombay Government would remove the said disqualification and with that view make all necessary changes in the law bearing on the question. This meeting is of opinion that the time is opportune for such a change, as the constitution of the Bombay Municipality is about to be liberalized."

Mrs. Petit in the course of her speech said:—I do not think that any one who is in touch with the trend of modern life and who gives thought to the subject can fail to realise the importance of utilising the energy and capacity of woman in all directions. Modern life is becoming a complicated and difficult affair day by day; and many of the difficult questions that arise will only be solved successfully only when man and woman recognise the need of accepting each other's help and put their heads together to find the solution. That woman is a citizen as much as the male members of the family must be recognized. Her interest in the well-being of the city must be awakened and kept alive, perhaps even more than that of the male members, as the sanitary condition of the homes of the city depends primarily upon her care, and her influence in imparting her habits to the next generation is of no small importance. Her interest also may be awakened with much benefit in the educational work of the Municipality. There is no doubt that when women are awakened in large numbers to their duty in these directions, less will be heard of the difficulty of preserving sanitary conditions in the city and the consequent spread of disease in one form or another in our beautiful Bombay.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO HELP.

Some of the more educated and earnest women amongst us are turning their attention to these questions, and in order to give them impetus, to obtain quicker results, and to obtain the benefit of their practical experience, the necessity of including women and accepting their co-operation in the Municipal Corporation must be recognized: their right to help and work if they choose there must be admitted.

We are told that the constitution of the Municipal Corporation is to be liberalised. Let us hope that it will be done in a truly liberal spirit and with those who are responsible for it will have the foresight to remove the odious sex-bar which is unworthy to be retained in public institutions which claim to be based on liberal principles.

It will be well to recognize that even after the sex-bar is removed the odds against women will still be very heavy. It will be no easy thing for woman to stand for an election on equal terms with man. The electorate being based on property and rent paying qualifications, the majority of voters are bound to be men. Only a woman who is earnestly working for the good of her district and who has won the confidence and esteem of the majority of voters in that district will attempt to stand for election and compete with men candidates. The serious nature of the work done at the Corporation would attract only serious minded and responsible type of woman. Only when a woman of this type is in deep earnest will she care to go through the terribly uphill task of standing for an election. Taking all these points into consideration, men have no reason to fear that their stronghold will be attacked by woman simply for notoriety, and the admission into their councils of women of the type I have just mentioned cannot but be a great gain to all concerned.

I will mention only one other point. As things are at present, the majority of men on the Municipality have their business or professions to attend to, which does not conduce to the efficient handling of questions requiring attention to minute details. In this respect women will be less handicapped, their practical experience being necessarily more intimate than that of men.

The experience gained by other countries in this connection is most satisfactory. The admission of women into the county councils has proved most beneficent.

LADY SETALVAD.

Lady Setalvad, seconding the resolution, said times had changed since the Municipal Act came into existence in 1888. The position of women had undergone a great change since then. They were now educated and took a deep interest in all political and social questions affecting the welfare of the country. Municipal work was one which women were peculiarly fitted to do, and she had no doubt that women would do very useful work on the Corporation, and the Corporation and the city would greatly benefit by their association in municipal work.

FAITH IN CORPORATORS.

Mrs. Gray, supporting the resolution, said coming events cast their shadows before and there was good reason for hoping that the Provincial Legislative Councils would not be slow to enfranchise the women of India. There was no reason to suppose that that most enlightened among municipal bodies, the Bombay Corporation, would not fall into line with the other progressive Municipalities of the world. They should be very much surprised to learn that their own Corporation, at a time like the present when it was embarking on important schemes of reconstruction and also liberalising its own constitution, did not see the advantage of associating women with its deliberations. Of course the Bombay Corporation, like other Corporations, had a certain amount of alloy mixed with its finer ingredients. It inevitably harboured a certain number of elderly obstructionists who would equally inevitably refer to women as "the ladies" and make facetious remarks about "their place being in the home." But elderly facetiousness was a weapon to which women who wished to serve their generation, had long been indifferent. Women could smile at those who wielded it. They need not necessarily vote for them. One thing was certain and that was that whether men in any given country were slow or quick to accept the special services and qualities which women had to offer they made full and ample use of women as soon as they found themselves seated round the same table. Their fears that women would be unpractised, unbusinesslike, ignorant or dreamy, vanished as soon as they had actually secured a few women to help them. They then realised, what they found it apparently hard to imagine beforehand, that women had certain fields of knowledge in which they were experts and which were peculiarly their own and that women as a driving force drove in a slightly different direction to men and made things move faster in all that had to do with the welfare of children and the home. She believed they had only to make known their willingness to serve and the Bombay Corporation would show its desire to rank along with the more enlightened Municipalities of the world by removing the sex-bar which now compelled them to hop haltingly along on one foot when they might just as well use two and get along a little quicker.

Mrs. Ali Ashgar Faizee and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale further supported the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Mrs. Tapibai Shivgar Motiwala, seconded by Mrs. R. Reuben, the meeting authorized the President to send the first resolution to the Bombay Government and to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then said it seemed unnecessary for her to add anything to the very eloquent speeches which they had listened to that evening, but she should just like to say that she felt that this meeting representative of so many classes of the women of Bombay was an indication that they were living at a time when women were alive to the possibilities which were opening up before them—possibilities of new work—new responsibilities, new methods of cooperation for the common good. Never in the history of the world had the call to public service sounded more insistently in the case of women. The problems which were facing the world needed the imagination, the sympathy and the courage of women no less than that of men. And in India and in their own city this was no less true than in other parts of the world. The opinion of women was most urgently needed in many matters connected with the administration of municipal affairs. To mention only one or two, women were needed to advise on education; they were needed to advise on questions affecting children. Their presence on the Corporation might lead to much-needed legislation on the whole question of social purity which was daily becoming more insistent, and neglect of which was greatly endangering public health. She might mention many other matters on which the opinion and advice of women might be valuable, but time did not permit. They had passed that resolution, but the matter did not rest there. They must now use every means in their power to interest others in it. They must persuade those in authority that it was for the good of the community that that bar should be removed. And when it was removed, as they trusted it might be soon, and when from among the many capable and gifted women in Bombay some would come forward to represent interests of women and children on the Corporation, she felt sure that they would have the hearty support of all of them who were there that afternoon.

On the motion of Mrs. Mackenzie, seconded by Mrs. Wadia, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy for presiding at the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik of Satara is a candidate for election to the Bombay Provincial Council on behalf of the Sardars and Inamdars of the Deccan.

SPECIAL MEETING OF JAMIAT OLEMA

In consequence of some difficulties the public meeting of the Jamiat Olema has been postponed to the end of October 1920, but in order to take into consideration pending problems a special meeting of the said will be held on the 8th and 9th September at Calcutta. Any one belonging to the Olema's class and wishing to join the said meeting at Calcutta should write to Maulvi Mohamad Akram Khan (No. 29, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta) of the date of their arrival there.

LORD MILNER ON EAST AFRICA.

(Continued from page 8.)

Saturday, August 7th 1920, on the very eve of Lord Milner's Pronouncement, which reduces the Indians, in future, to a position of definite and legalised inferiority of status, as compared with other British subjects.

The Test Case.

More and more, as I have thought over the situation now disclosed by Lord Milner's final decision, the fact has come home to me, that this must be made the Test Case,—the test, not merely of Indian residence in East Africa, but of India's place in the British Commonwealth.

It is the test case, for this reason. If in a Colony, where Indians were clearly and unmistakably and incontrovertibly first in the field; if in a Colony, which is not in the Temperate Zone, but on the Equator; if, in a Colony, which is next door, as it were, to Bombay, and thousands of miles from London, separated from London by the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea etc.; if, in a Colony, which, for nearly a generation, was, as it were, administered from India indirectly, by employing Indian law, Indian officials, Indian coinage, Indian system of administration,—*if in this Colony, Indian status is to be in every way inferior and not equal*, then the whole theory of the British Commonwealth is

A Mockery, A Sham, and a Delusion.

and all the high-flown speeches during the war concerning India's equal partnership are an hypocrisy so nauseous, that it creates a disgust in the moral sense even to mention them.

Let it be clear to all then that here is the Test Case. To fail to substantiate the Indian claim here, is to fail utterly.

Only consider what is happening in the world to-day, under our own eyes! South Africa is preparing to hound out the Indians from that country, though they have been the chief producers of the fertility of Natal. The Fiji Government has brought military force to bear to break a labour strike and forced Indians back to work at a starvation wage. Australia is now putting forward the outrageous claim, that all the territories South of the Equator in the Pacific, taken from the Germans, shall be closed to Asiatics, and be held in consonance with a

The United States has recently made still more harshly stringent its old anti-Asiatic legislation. The rival candidates for the President's chair in the United States vie with one another in furthering this election campaign cry of Asiatic exclusion. In every part of the world, the cordon is being drawn tighter against the Asiatic. Europe is blocking out Asia from a greater part of the area of the earth's surface.

Asia and Europe.

And yet Asia contains two-thirds of the world's population. Two out of every three of the human race are born in Asia. By what law of God or Man can all these countless human souls be shut up in one corner of the earth?

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof" says the Psalmist. But the European is claiming, that the whole earth outside Asia belongs to him alone. And not only is this true, but the European is claiming also a free access to every part of Asia itself. He has made his fixed seat and settled occupation in almost every Asiatic country, and he has now taken an enormous slice of Asia in his own possession. God forbid, that a new World war should ever begin over again! But nothing could do more to produce it than this

Insensate Land Hunger.

of the European, which appears never to have an end!

Let us not, therefore, mistake the issue of East Africa! It is a supreme Test Case,—not for India alone, but for the whole of Asia. If Europeans can reduce to a position of complete inferiority, and dispossess of their rights, *Indians on the Equator in Africa*, then there is no safety anywhere in the world, except where malaria and tropical diseases so abound as to make the white man's life itself a burden. The whole world must come more and more under the sway of the European, and the ancient beauty and glory of Asian culture will be in danger of perishing from the earth.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NON-CO-OPERATION.

ACCEPTED BY SPECIAL SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

The Special Sind Provincial Conference held at Hyderabad concentrated attention practically on one subject of Non-cooperation. Prof. Vaswani moved a resolution asking the Conference to stand by the policy and programme of Non-Cooperation, as outlined by Mr. Gandhi. Seth Haji Haroon Virumal, editor of the "Sindhi" and Pandit Amarsain supported it. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai and Messrs. Santdas Lokamal Gopaldas Ghanashyam Choithram Jairamdas Jethmal Govidanand and some others opposed Prof. Vaswani's resolution, some suggesting modifications, some urging absolute rejection of Non-Cooperation. After keen discussion, which lasted several hours Prof. Vaswani's resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. Most of the Conference delegates were Hindus.

"A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Surendranath Banerjee says: I feel my presence at the Congress can serve no useful purpose and that mine will be a voice crying in the wilderness. For the same reason why does he not sever his connection with the Imperial Legislative Council where his voice is not heard and where no official breaks his heart over his absence? —Yours, etc.

N.

Bombay, Sept. 1.

THE SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

(BY M. K. AZAD.)

On Saturday afternoon about 1 o'clock when I returned from the 2nd Presidency Magistrate's Court to the Esplanade Court, at the southern gate I saw a crowd trying to get in. Several Police officers stood barring their way into the compound. On enquiry I was informed that they were the strikers (sweepers) who wanted to get into the Court to see what was going to happen to some of them against whom summonses had been issued and whose cases were fixed for 3.30 p.m. A little while later, my clerk accompanied by one or two men, came up to me and asked me if I would appear for the strikers who were charged with the offence of having absented from work without giving notice, an act which is made an offence by the Municipal Servants' Act. I suggested that I should have an interview with the accused first. At the interview I explained to the accused the charges against them and I also secured for them the services of Mr. Kotasthane, pleader. I then took a promise from them that they would not leave their fellow-strikers in the lurch.

MORAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STRIKE.

The cases came on for hearing in the afternoon of that day. I regret to say that the report that has appeared in the papers is incomplete. At the outset, when the Magistrate inquired of me as to what the accused's case was, I told him at once that as far as the law was concerned I had, as their legal adviser, told them what the position was but since this was a case in which there was considerable moral justification I wanted to contest the case with the object of showing the public that the legitimate grievances of the strikers had not been attended to in time and that they were unwillingly driven into the present desperate condition. There is one remark which I made which ought to have found is way into the papers but which unfortunately I find nowhere reported. I was instructed to say that the strikers were prepared to go back provided their grievances were gone into by a committee consisting of men in equal numbers from both the sides. This is not of much imiportance now, in view of what has transpired, but I have a lurking feeling that if this suggestion had been accepted on the first day it might have produced most beneficial results, since on that day the strikers were in a more reasonable and conciliatory mood. Late in the afternoon, the cases were adjourned till Monday, Mr. Setalwad's off-day which he sacrificed in the interests of the community.

ARBITRATION ACCEPTED.

Before leaving the Court, I had asked the twelve accused and some of their friends to see me on Sunday morning at my residence. I also gave them the name of my friend Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee suggesting that they should make enquiries in the night and let me know if they would agree to his being appointed as an arbitrator. On Monday morning about 9 o'clock a body of about 100 strikers came to my residence and told me they were satisfied with the name I had suggested. After some consideration it seemed to me better that in the place of one arbitrator if the strikers were to elect a few of their own men as their representatives adding Mr. Tairsee's and my names to the list. With a view to arranging a deputation of strikers and their friends to wait on the Commissioner, I asked them if they would agree to go back to work the next day and give us the opportunity of satisfying ourselves by being present at the meeting. They all agreed and asked me to be present in the morning with Mr Tairsee at the Maidan at 9. Accordingly we, myself, Mr. Tairsee and Mr. V. G. Dalvi (whom we had specially invited as we wanted a Marathi speaker), went to the Maidan by 10 o'clock. Between 1200 to 1800 men and women had gathered. The proceedings commenced by electing Mr. Tairsee as president. Speeches were made in Marathi and two resolutioins were passed. One of them authorised five of their number, 3 men and 2 women and with the addition of two of us altogether 7 to wait on the Commissioner. The second Resolution was to the effect that the strikers would go back to work if the cases were withdrawn and they would continue to work for a week without expecting any announcement or notice. These resolutions were unanimously passed.

At about 11-45 in pursuance of these resolutions, we had an interview with Mr. Clayton, the Ag. Municipal Commissioner, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was also present. Mr. Clayton agreed to confer with the deputation and accepted my suggestion that the cases may be postponed till the next day with a view to enable the strikers to go back to work. We appeared in Court and Mr. Taylor, the Municipal Solicitor, applied for a postponement and the cases were adjourned till Tuesday 5-30 as the Magistrate said owing to the congestion of work he could not give an earlier hour. We then came out on the Maidan and went back to the strikers.

MR. BA[illegible]'S ADVICE TO STRIKERS.

Mr. Cla[illegible] addressed a few words to the strikers an[illegible]vised them to go back to work and a[illegible]d them of his sympathy and promised th[illegible] their grievances would be duly conside[illegible]hen the deputation came to him. Afte[illegible] he went away. Then I addressed t[illegible]ers, and all of them agreed to go [illegible] and some had already started. We [illegible] them and walked across the r[illegible] polling booth near the Municipa[illegible]ake a little refresh-ment. We [illegible]en there about 20 minutes whe[illegible]ies of "Jai Jai". Some of the[illegible] to us and told us that the m[illegible]heir minds. We instantly [illegible]d found Mr. Bapat ad[illegible] went to Mr. Bapat an[illegible] the strikers wanted [illegible] them. He answered [illegible] them the truth, [illegible] was pre-pared [illegible] strikere again [illegible]ose the sympathy of the public by allowing the city to be infested with dirt as there was imminent danger of an epidemic breaking out. I also said that we would be the first to advise them to come out again if their reasonable demands were not canceded, and, if they had to come out again, we should not only give them our moral support but we, both Mr. Tairsee and myself, undertook to help them. I was followed by Mr. Bapat. The latter called upon them to take an oath not to go back to work as he said that the authorities were bound to yield within two or three days.

Finding ourselves helpless in the face of this oratory we went away and were pleasantly (?) surprised to find Mr. Bapat expounding the cause of the sweepers with magnificent resources at his back, to say nothing of the threatined parade of the strikers through the streets of Bombay. No one will be prejudiced by my writing to the Press now, since the strike is ended. I am told that there was a sharp division of opinion among them even after Mr. Bapat had addressed them.

MYSOCHROME TANNERIES AND MR. MAVJI GOVINDJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your estimed paper as the matter concerns India's trade progress and prosperity.

In the columns of your paper of the 1st instant, there appears Mr. Dwarkadas Madhavji's letter dated the 30th August in which he blames Mr. Mavji Govindji for joining the board of directors of a tannery recently registered, and tries to point out that by doing so Mr. Mavji is going against his own principles. I would strongly recommend Mr. Dwarkadas to kindly go through the prospectus and articles of memorandum of our tanneries. We are not opening any slaughter-house nor shall we ever dream of doing so. Our objects are to utilise, to our Motherland's advantage, all the raw materials that are being exported to-day to other countries and thus causing a great loss to our country. Our figures will show what a great amount of raw materials are exported and imported back in the form of finished goods. It is no secret that by such ways we are being robbed of our wealth every day. Is it not the duty of every patriotic mind to put a stop to it? Does it not form the part of every Indian to do his bit, for his own people and the Motherland by trying to supply his own wants. Will it not be a suicidal policy to ignore the interests of our country under the false pretence of sentimental argument without understanding the force of it? Please do not forget the advice of the late Lokmanya Tilak! His policy of Home Rule based on the foundation of Swadeshi, if you respect your religion, if you have any regard and love for your country and people push forth Swadeshi! That is exactly what we are doing. We are going to manufacture goods out of the now-exported raw materials, and thus try to meet our own demands.

I really cannot understand what Mr. Dwarkadas means. Does he mean that no tanning industry should be developed in India and thereby remain the slaves of other countries! Is he satisfied with our present helpless condition of being dependent on other countries for our wants? Does it not appeal to him, that during War, when clothes could not be imported into our country from outside, many people had to go without them and that there were the sad cases of suicide for the sake of shame? Does he not realise that all manufacturing trades are dependent on leather trade? Spinning and weaving mills engineering firms, paper mills, gins, in short all factories of any description require leather beltings, leather washers, leather laces, leather picker bands, etc., all made of leather! If we do not manufacture these, who is going to do them for us? Are we going to depend on other countries and thus get ourselves commercially enslaved more and more every day? Or are we going to stop all trade and thus degrade our country, please be sensible and speak sensible. Many the time come when all these leather goods be substituted by others and thus save us from all this controversy.

It is well-known that many eminent leaders like Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thokordass, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldass, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai—are chairmen of different tanneries. Also I may here declare that Mr. Jamnadass Dwarkadass has joined the Board of Directors of the Mysochrome Tanneries Ltd. Why have all these people joined the tanneries? Is it because they do not respect their religion or that they want to butcher animals? No, my dear sirs no, thousand times no. They have joined for the sake of love and regard that they bear for the country, freedom of our country is their religion! And the freedom cannot be achieved unless we shall be able to supply our own wants. So I appeal to the public to understand the situation and help the new industries for the sake of love towards their country and religion.—Yours, etc.

M. B. HUDLIKAR.

Sept. 1.

THE MAHAJIRINS

THEIR DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The "Pioneer" says:—

The latest information regarding the Muhajirins who are still at Kabul shows they are in a deplorable condition. It appears that the Amir at the outset intended to distribute people who arrived from India among the Afghan villages, but he abandoned this project owing to his belief that they would spread disaffection among his subjects. It was then decided to send them into the remote district of Afghan Turkistan beyond the Hindu Kush where it was considered they could do no harm. Some of the Muhajirins have already set out on this long and difficult journey and it is doubtful whether many of them will ever see India again.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE ENDED.

MEN RETURN TO WORK.

The strike has ended, and the men returned to work yesterday afternoon. The familiar figure of the Bombay road sweeper is again to be seen in the streets with his broom, and the streets, not all, present a more decent appearance. There was no doubt after the notice of Mr. Clayton on Tuesday evening that the men would return to work, for the terms granted were nearer to the demands of the men than ever. Had it not been for the strike it is plain, that the strikers would never have got such a rise in their wages. There was no lack of lip sympathy, both from the authorities and the Municipal Corporators, but tangible results were not to be seen. Some gentlemen in the discussion in the Corporation saw "red" in the strike and spoke of social revolution engineered by some clever "agitators." Men who are carried away by their frothy speeches cannot be expected to talk sense.

The strike has left the city, as already stated in a miserably dirty condition, and it is to be hoped tha the cleaning up process will be expedited for the safety of the citizens. The gullies and the dumps of rubbish are a standing menace to the health of the million inhabitants and more, of this city, and the sooner these heaps are removed the better for all concerned.

THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Had it not been for the stiff-necked attitude of the authorities and the supineness of the Corporation the strike would have ended long ago. The men know, although they are not educated, on which side their bread is buttered, and the small concessions given as a sop had very little effect on the men. Until the situation was considered in a broad-minded way on Tuesday, there was very little chance of the strike coming to an end. And had this attitude been adopted from the very beginning there would have been no occasion for such a long drawn battle, throwing the city into as insanitary a condition as possible. It is to be hoped that the Municipality will learn a lesson from the strike, and adjust their attitude with the men accordingly. In these days strikes and collective bargaining are the only means to get what the workers want, and no amount of petitioning and memorialising will do them any good.

This the men know, only plutocrats and "strong" authorities have failed to realise it. But all's well that ends well.

ULTIMATUM TO NON-RESUMERS.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The following notice over the signature of Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was posted at the Municipal Office:—

"A considerable percentage of the strikers have now resumed work. For those who have done so the Acting Municipal Commissioner has decided to recommend to the Standing Committee a general increase in pay of Re. 1 per month for men and Rs. 3/8 for women with effect from July 1st last, i.e., the pay of men will be Rs. 18—5—23 and the pay of women will be Rs. 14—4—19. Bills are now ready for the payment of arrears at the rate of Re. 1 per month from April to July and payment will be made on Friday and Saturday where it has not been already made. Payment of the increases now proposed with effect from July 1st will be made in September at the time of making payment for August i.e. men will be paid at the rate of Rs. 23 and women at the rate of Rs. 19 for August plus Rs. 4 as arrears for July. The concessions in respect of leave granted by the Acting Commissioner on July 1st not having been properly appreciated must be understood to be cancelled in view of the increases in pay now granted. All strikers who are not at work within 24 hours i.e. by the morning of Friday 3rd instant at latest will be dismissed from Municipal service. The Municipal quarters they occupy will be required for those who take their place and it will therefore be necessary to turn those who have been dismissed for refusal to work out of such quarters."

NON-COOPERATION A CONSTITUTIONAL WEAPON.

HON. MR. CHANDA'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda to Mr. B. Chakrabarti from Simla dated August 31st:—

Dear Mr. Chakrabarti, I am coming down to attend the Congress, but my doctors have peremptorily forbidden me to take part in any exciting debate or to attempt to make any speeches. I recently participated in the Council debates here to a moderate extent, and yet the result has been injurious to me and I am now refraining from speaking the Council. I take the liberty of suggesting for consideration of the All-India Congress Committee the following proposition and shall obliged if the matter is taken up and placed on the agenda for the Subjects' Committee:—

That this Congress accepts the principle of non-cooperation as a legitimate and constitutional political weapon to be used in a grave crisis, and appoints a sub-committee (names to be settled) to formulate a definite scheme for submission to the next Congress at Nagpur.

I should add, that I accidentalyly met Dr. Sir Rash Bihari Ghose last evening, and he has authorised me to state that the above proposition has his full concurrence.

INDIANS IN THE I.M.S.

THE RACE BAR AGAIN!

VICTIMS OF "PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT."

The following facts about the conditions obtaining in the Indian Medical Service for Indian officers who joined the servict since the 1st of December 1918 has been elicited by a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" after patient investigation and searching inquiry. The facts revealed as the result of the inquiry bring into relief the preferential treatment that is being meted out to Europeans officers in the service. No one who is conversant with the facts of the situation will deny that the Indian personnel of the I. M. S. are a highly efficient body in no way inferior to their English Colleagues and that they have done immense services to the Empire at a time when there was a serious deficiency in the number of medical men by joining the Service at considerable personal inconvenience, and monetary losses. The Indian Officers of the I. M. S. are the pick of the Indian Medical profession and to find out that such men after years of service are drawing smaller emoluments than a new-fledged Captain of tender years but of European extraction affords an instructive commentary on the methods of an alien bureaucracy. It is time Indian public were roused to th realities of the situation and to see that justice is done to the Indian officers in the Indian Medical Service.

THE I. M. S. AS A CAREER FOR INDIANS.

Is it worth while for an Indian Medical Man with high professional qualifications to join the Service as it is at present? Is it consistent with his self respect? Is it going to give him a comfortable living? It is only fair that every Indian wishing to join the Service should know the conditions of the Service as they are, and as they are likely to be in the future. A few of the more important points which adversely affect him are mentioned below:—

A. PAY 1. The pay now in force for the Indian Members of the I. M. S. appointed permanently after 1st December 1918 is hopelessly inadequate to maintain him according to his rank and position in life.

2. A difference in pay between Indians and Europeans has already been established and is going to be perpetuated unless the Indian public and Indian Medical men oppose it whole-heartedly and prevent it.

3. The higher pay to Europeans will most probably be introduced as an "Overseas Allowance," a meaningless term used as a camouflage to hide racial distinction in the Public Services.

4. An Indian must remember that his pay is his only income with which he has to maintain a standard of living and professional ability equal to his British colleague in every respect. It is necessary that he should go to Europe every 4 or 5 years for higher qualifications.

B. APPOINTMENTS.—It is needless to say that Indians will very rarely get the administrative and Staff appointments in the Military side, which carry high pay and special allowances or Civil Surgeoncies with good practice.

C. SOCIAL LIFE.—To a bachelor in the Service Clubs afford the only means of a pleasant social life. In certain Stations Indians are not admitted to the Clubs. With the abolition of the regimental hospitals system I. M. S. Officers have no access to regimental messes.

There are also examples of petty tyrannies and indignities inflicted on Indian Officers by some European Officers of the Service overburdened with a sense of racial superiority. But good taste prevents us from going into details. It is mentioned as a warning of what may some times happen.

D. COST OF LIVING (1).—Board and Lodging.—There is no regimental mess for the I. M. S. Officer now. Whether he lives in a hotel or has his bungalow, his expenses for board and lodging will be Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

(2) Conveyances.—Formerly when attached to one unit with which he lived an Officer was not required to spend anything for a conveyance. His horse or horses were for sport and pleasure. Now he is attached to more than one unit scattered all over the Station, and conveyance, to do his ordinary official work, costs him Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. There is no horse or conveyance allowance.

(3) His servants now cost him 100 per cent. more and will cost him at least Rs. 50 a month.

(4) CLOTHES. His uniform and his mufti now cost him 150 to 200 per cent. more.

MESCELLANEOUS.—Clubs, drinks, tobacco and amusements will cost him according to his tastes, but the minimum may be safely laid down as Rs. 100.

What is his pay to do it in?

DIFFERENCES IN PAY.

	Pay for Indian Officers joined since 1-12-18.	Pay for all British Officers.
Lieutenant ...	450	550
Captain	550	700
Captain after five years' total service ...	650	800
Captain after seven years' total service ...	650	800
Captain after ten years' total service ...	700	900
Major	750	1,000
Major after 3 years' service as Major ...	825	1,150
Lt. Colonel	1,100	1,550
Lt.-Colonel after 25 years' service ...	1,100	1,600
Lt.-Colonel specially selected	1,250	1,750

Charge allowances will generally be earned by a few Senior Officers. From the above it will be seen that an Indian Captain gets the pay of British Lieutenant and after 10 years' service will get the same pay as a British Captain who has just been promoted a Captain. An Indian Major will get Rs. 250 less than a Senior British Captain. An Indian Lieutenant-Colonel after 25 years' service will get Rs. 450 less pay than the most junior British Colonel. Both scales of pay are inadequate. But there is going to be a further increase of pay for the British only. An Indian Lieutenant or Captain appointed since 1st December 1918 has not got a living wage. He will not be able to marry even when he attains field rank and if married will not be able to bring up his family properly. Some of the reasons put forward by the European Members of the Service for special treatment in the matter of pay, are:—

(1) They have to send their wives and children to the hills in Summer.

(2) They have to go to Europe every 4 or 5 years.

(3) They have to educate their children in Europe.

The Indian Officer's wife and children will be equally benefitted by a trip to the hills in summer. He has also to go to England every 4 or 5 years to recruit his health and to get higher qualifications on which his promotion depends. He also educates his children in England.

NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIANS.

Much capital has been made of the fact that Indians will form a third of the Service in future. As a matter of fact the proportion of Indians, who entered the service by competitive examination in 1914, and 1915 averaged over 40 per cent. This was not a sudden rise. There has been a steady increase in the number of Indians since 1911.

In the I. C. S. the difference of pay between Indians and Europeans in the shape of "Overseas allowance" does not come into force until after 5 years from the date of announcement.

The Government of India have decided that 200 Indian Officers (Jemadars, Subedars, etc.), of the Indian Army will be given honorary ranks of lieutenants and captains with full pay attached to such ranks as rewards of special war services.

In the Indian Army the newly admitted Indian Commissioned Officers get the same scale of pay as the Europeans.

The Indian Member of the I. M. S. who has a very much better, longer and more expensive education and has 4 to 5 years' War service to his credit, is to get a lower scale of pay than the combatant Officer and the European Officer of the same Service.

It may be said without any fear of contradiction that the I. M. S. is the only service in which both Europeans and Indians have to live absolutely the same standard of living and to maintain a high professional ability.

INDIAN OFFICERS—A LOYAL BODY.

What has the Indian Officer of the I. M. S. appointed after 1st December, 1918, done to deserve this special treatment.

(1) He is one of those who made it possible for the I. M. S. to continue as such by joining it, often at a great personal sacrifice, when no European doctors were available. The number of temporary Officers of whom over 95 per cent. are Indians is 842 (vide Indian Army List April 1920) as against 740 permanent Officers. (2) He did not boycott the Service like the Europeans to get higher pay but has ben serving patiently in the hope of a just treatment. (3) The Indian public and the Indian Medical organisations are apathetic to his interests and have so far done nothing to prevent this injustice being perpetrated. (4) He was selected out of hundreds for special war services or high qualifications while every Tom, Dick and Harry if he was British got a permanent appointment if he cared to apply for it. It will be interesting to know how many of the European candidates who applied for permanent commissions have been rejected on grounds other than those of health and what are their special high qualifications to get a higher scale of pay. The best British Medical graduates, excepting a very few and on rare occasions never joined the I. M. S. and never will. All that can be said about those who entered service by competitive examination in the past is that they were well qualified.

TEMPORARY INDIAN OFFICERS.

The temporary Indian Officer of the I. M. S. is equally badly treated. His pay is Rs. 550 irrespective of his rank, Lieutenant or Captain and the length of his service. His war bonus amounts to Rs. 60 a month. His remuneration, therefore, is Rs. 610 per mensem. The British temporary Lieutenant gets Rs. 760 and the temporary Captain Rs. 750 a month. He is also entitled to 2 months' leave at the end of every year. The Indian temporary Officer is not entitled to any leave except such as the exigencies of the service permit. When the Government was recruiting temporary Indian Officers hopes were held out that the pay will be increased according to rank, but that hope has not been realized.

How did the Europeans get the higher scale of pay?

(1) Those who were already in service asked for special treatment in a petition to the Secretary of State for India, in which all the arguments used were equally applicable to the Indian Member of the Service.

(2) They were supported by the British Medical Association.

(3) They carried on a propaganda in the press and Parliament.

(4) They boycotted the Service.

The discontent among Indian Officers of the Service permanently appointed by nomination since the war is great and they are soon to petition the Secretary of State for India for an equal treatment with the British Officers of the Service. They hope that the Indian public and the Indian Medical profession will help them in their just cause.

Number of Indians entering the I. M. S. by competitive examination from 1911 to 1915 showed a steady increase as follows:—

1911 January, Indians 2, 25 per cent. Total 8.

1911 July, Indians Nil, 0 Total 13.

1912 January, Indians 2 18 per cent. Total 11.

1912 July, Indians Nil, 0. Total 10.

1913 January, Indian 3, 27 per cent. Total 11.

1913 July, Indian 4 40 per cent. Total 10.

*1914 January, Indian 7 37 per cent. Total 19.

1914, August Indians 6, 46 per cent. Total 13.

1915 July, Indians 6 46 per cent. Total 7.

*In 1914, 1915 and 1916, Indians entered the Service by competitive examination out of a total number of Candidates. This is 42 per cent.

Total Indians 16.

From 1911-1915, 27 per cent. 26.5 per cent.

So far the number of Indians deprived of the higher scale of pay is 25 out of a total of about 760 permanent Officers British and Indian, Most of them have 4 to 5 years' war service. are highly qualified and some of them are M. Cs. or have been mentioned in despatches. It works out 3 per cent. of the total. The only reason given is that they were permanently appointed after 1st December 1918. It is said that their case is still under consideration. But it has been under consideration for over a year. In the meantime, the pay is not a living age when an Officer is in India on garrison duty. Both scales of pay are inadequate. But the scale of given to Indians appointed after 1st December 1918 is hopelessly inadequate. Nothing short of a 50 per cent. rise of pay will be adequate and his increase has already been granted to for European Officers although not yet officially announced.

INDIAN WOMEN IN FIJI.

THEIR PART DURING RECENT STRIKE

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have received from New Zealand some papers about the recent disturbances in Fiji, which enable me to give a somewhat connected account of the noble part played by our countrywomen in the colony during the strike days. These Indian women were not only in active sympathy with the strikers but they also supplied the moral force which could keep the strikers firm in their demand for a long time till they were cowed down by machine gun and rifle shots, imprisonments and deportations.

The most important part has been that of *Shrimati Jaikumari Devi* wife of Mr. Manilal. It is to be noted that Mrs. Manilal is the daughter of our distinguished countryman Dr. P. J. Mehta, M.R., Bar-at-Law of Rangoon. Mrs. Manilal has lived with Mrs. Gandhi in the Ashram in South Africa, and there she imbibed the noble ideas of self-sacrifice for the Motherland. Mrs. Manilal has been in Fiji for some years past and the present awakening of the Indian women in the Colony is largely due to her inspiring influence. She has taught many an Indian sister in the Colony how to read and write and she has tried her utmost to improve their social condition. It is interesting to note how our Indian sisters in Fiji gave up smoking, jewellery and vices at the request of Mrs. Manilal. Again it was Mrs. Manilal who headed the deputation which waited upon the Governor of Fiji on 30th January to put forward the grievances of the Indian labourers before the Fiji authorities. The deputation consisted of 15 leading Indians gentlemen and many Indian women.

During the strike days these Indian women, headed by Mrs. Manilal, stood by their countrymen very heroically. They placed themselves on the streets, appealed to their sense of shame and succeeded admirably well in keeping hundreds of them away from work. It is worthy of note that the labour movement in Fiji was signalled by the formation and support of the *Indian Women's Association* at Suva.

I will give here a brief account of a meeting of this Association to show with what determination the Indian women in Fiji took up the cause of their countrymen. This meeting was held on the 6th of February 1920 and it was attended by 91 women. Maharaji Devi, Ram Rami, Surju Devi, Maharani Devi and Rami Devi were elected members of the Sabha and Shrimati Jaikumari Devi (Mrs. Manilal) was elected its President. First of all a song of patriotism was sung by three girls. Ram Kali Devi then delivered a lecture about the culture of the ancient Indian women. Most remarkable, however, was the speech of Shrimati Jankibai who put the following questions to the women present in the meeting:—

Q.—Do you agree to your husband's working on the daily wage of 2 shillings?

A.—No never' they said with one voice.

Q.—Then what do you suggest as the minimum daily wage?

A.—Five shillings was the answer.

Q.—Will five shillings do when the cost of the necessaries of life has increased so much?

A.—No, they wouldn't, but we can do very well if things are sold at the prices that prevailed in 1910.

Q.—Now if any effort is made to get the wages increased to 5 shillings and the prices of necessary things reduced to the level of 1910, will you take part in it? Will you join those who suffer for this purpose?

A.—'Yes we will' was the unanimous reply.

Q.—Can you go to jail for that purpose?

A.—Oh yes very gladly. We are prepared for that.

Q.—Will you go to jail before your husbands or after them?

A.—Before them.

Q.—Can you take an oath for that?

A.—We hold God as our witness.

Then all the women took the oath.

Q.—What will you do if your husbands agree to return to work on 2 shillings a day?

A.—'Well,' they said, 'we shall give them the garments of women and then we will lock them up in the homes."

An appeal was then made for funds and £4, 5 shillings were collected on the spot.

With such determination the Indian women in Fiji set to their work. Certainly there was a little of aggressiveness in their activities, but it was very refreshing indeed considering the fact that these poor Indian women in Fiji had been demoralised and dehumanised for the last 40 years by the greedy white planters and the unscrupulous Fiji Government. The result of the activities of these women was soon manifest. The Europeans had to cook their meals, the Mayor of Suva found it very difficult to go on with his roads, the sanitary service was poorly performed by the Fijian substitutes and the Public Works Department found their work at a standstill. To give an idea of the work of the Indian women at this stage, I would simply quote the words of the Fiji Governor without any comment of mine.

The Governor writes in his despatch "At this stage considerable activity among Indian women became noticeable, the most prominent among them being Mrs. Manilal who addressed meetings of Indians, exhorting them not to go back to work and to prevent all their countrymen from doing so. Mrs. Manilal, accompanied by a crowd of women, attempted to force an Indian employee at one of the motor garages to leave his work, but the police appeared on the scene and the women went home. Bands of women of the lowest class were organised to intimidate workers with obscene lanugage and filthy practices."

The Fiji Government ought to have appreciated this 'considerable activity' and the organisation of the Indian women, but it did not. Perhaps it could not, for was not the Fiji Government responsible for the degradation and dehumanisation of the Indian women in the coolie lines? The Fiji Government lost its head. The authorities called the aid of the military consisting of returned soldiers and sailors. They asked the Australian Government for a warship and the New Zealand Government for military assistance. The Warship arrived and the New Zealand soldiers also. Thus was the unity of the Empire exhibited in the unattractive guise of Dominion banquets, to use the words of Mr. Bennet, brought in aid for suppressing the poor unarmed. Indians.

Then came the fatal day of 11th February. A false rumour was started by some Europeans that Mrs. Manilal was going to be arrested on a warrant with three other Indian women; so a large number of Indian women gathered together at a place to consider the matter. A special European constable Reay went to the place—which was a private enclosure—and began to put some questions to an Indian woman named Rahiman in a provoking language. Rahiman answered the questions in a straightforward manner. It is noteworthy that the despatch of the Fiji Governor admits the fact that Reay had gone to the place to arrest Rahiman, but why was she to be arrested we are not told by the Governor. Reay got excited and beat Rahiman with the baton. Some other Indian women came to the rescue Rahiman but they were also beaten by the police constables who had now arrived. The sight of Indian women being assaulted by their brutal ex-overseers excited the Indian mob which attacked the police. Three European constables were injured, one of them was rather badly hurt. Then came the defence force armed with machine gun and rifles. Some shots were fired upon the unarmed Indians, at least one of them was killed and many were wounded. What followed next we already know. Hundreds of Indians, men and women were arrested, 159 were sentenced to imprisonment, and a sort of Martial Law was proclaimed. Indians were deprived of their sticks. They could not move in groups of more than five. More than seven could not live under a roof. It was made penal for them to stir out of their homes without a permit. Their leaders, including Mrs. Manilal were deported. And last but not the least they were humiliated in every way before the Chinese, the Japanese, the Polynesians and the Fijians and thus were they taught the privileges of being British Indian subjects of His Majesty's Empire—a lesson, I am afraid, they will not forget for many years to come.

Of course the Indian women had their share of all the insults and humiliations Indians who have returned from Fiji have told many things about the cowardly behaviour of the white soldiers towards the Indian women. Some of these allegations are too indecent and inhuman to be reproduced here. Mr. Manilal writes. "The White Special Constables entered women's bedrooms at night, and who is there to prove cases against them? Women are beaten and tortured to confess and testify against my wife or me and men and women are exposed to season and mellow their confession under the searching rays of the sun and refused water to drink and kept on little or no food." If these allegation are true and we have no reason to distrust Mr. Manilal, until and unless his allegations are proved false by an independent enquiry commission, —then a great wrong has been done to the Indian womanhood in Fiji. Mahatma Gandhiji, in his speech of 13th July in Bombay, characterised the Fiji Tragedy as the *second edition of Amritsar*. But in the Punjab no Indian women were sent to prison, while in the Fiji Islands they were. The Indian women in Fiji have played their part and have played it very nobly. They have suffered terribly to save the honour of their Motherland India. Is India going to do something to save their honour?—Yours, etc.

EK BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.

EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT

ZAGLOUL PASHA INTERVIEWED.

REFUSES TO GIVE PERSONAL OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The "Empire" publishes the following special cable from its Cairo correspondent dated, Cairo August 28th:—"The projected Egyptian settlement published on the eve of the Bairam festival was received in the calmest manner. There were no public manifestations, but the holiday makers' happy expression was striking. The quiet manner wherewith they received the news showed that the Egyptians are apparently well-pleased but the Nationalist newspapers are withholding their comments until the arrival of the delegates from London.

The news has had little effect one way or the other on the cotton or share markets. The former is firm and the latter continues dull, with a slight upward tendency. The European communities are nervous and opine that the Egyptians are incapable of undertaking the responsibility indicated, but the transfer to Great Britain of foreign rights under capitulations have somewhat allayed their fears. The Britishers are not surprised as private reports adumbrated wide concessions. The British commercial men show no alarm.

The Egyptian "Gazette" and the Egyptian "Mail" welcome the project. Zaghloul Pasha interviewed at Vichy said the project deviated from the line entrusted to him and he, therefore, refused for this reason only to sign it. The project contained features useful to Egypt and he opined these would be presented to the nation's leaders for their opinion. Zaghloul Pasha refused to give a personal opinion, reserving it until after consultations among leading men of Egypt had taken place.

Four Egyptian delegates are expected in Cairo on September 4th. Meanwhile the political atmosphere is of the calmest.

POONA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From a Correspondent.)

The gathering of the students of the Poona College of Engineering opened on Friday with sports. These lasted for three days and excited keen interest in both the students and the professors. On Sunday night we had the Marathi drama of "Chandragrahan" which was exquisitely staged. On Monday the Governor came to the gathering. After the welcome address was read, our principal proceeded with his speech, in the course of which, he laid stress upon the four years' course, the increasing of admissions in the college (to be rapid for a short time), the better equipment of the college, the necessity of more hostel-accommodations. The Governor, in reply, thanked the students and delivered sympathetic encouraging speech. Referring to the address and the memorandum of wants presented by the students before hand, he marked with appreciation the spirit and enthusiasm for the profession which underlay both. Personally he was himself in favour of the four years' course, but left the matter to the University. He hoped ed the college would be the best in India. The financial question was however a difficult one. The revision of scales had laid heavy burden on the exchequer; yet he hoped that the coming financial reforms would enable the Government to get round the difficulties, which it was their duty to do. He promised the strongest backing from the Government to technical education and expressed his faith in the new policy to be launched shortly. Congratulating the students for the line chosen and thanking them again he concluded his speech. After prize-giving was finished, he went round the Mechanical Laboratory along with the students and motored off. The guests then retired for refreshments. About p.m., the longed-for entertainment began and we had a Bengali concert, various musical instruments, Urdu and Marathi pieces and the highly-cheered Gujerati drama of "Malti-Madhava." The functio closed at 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ITEMS OF THURSDAY'S PROGRAMME

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legis Council on the 2nd September the legi programme includes the introduction Indian Army Act, Amendment Bill Commander-in-Chief and the Indian Tax Act, Amendment Bill and th Paper Currency Act, Amendment Mr. Kelly.

INDEMNITY TAX IN AMRITSAR.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE IMPOSITION

MUNICIPALITY'S STUPID MISTAKE.

Dr. Satyapal of Amritsar wires us as follows:—

I just learnt with deep regret that the Punjab Government has agreed to the imposition of a Terminal Tax in which it included an Indemnity Tax and has approved the schedule. Sometime ago the local Municipal Committee made the stupid mistake of taking upon itself the collection of the unjustifiable, illegal, unwarrantable and unfair Indemnity Tax by including it in the Terminal Tax. The Indemnity Tax which is about 20 lakhs or perhaps more has been imposed upon the city by the District Magistrate without holding any public inquiry or giving the people a chance to scrutinize the wild and extravagant claims made by people, to benefit whom such a heavy amount is being collected from the poor, innocent and law abiding subjects of His Majesty.

PUBLIC OPINION FLOUTED.

The Tax has been levied in most despotic fashion and absolutely arbitrarily. It is a pity that the Punjab Government has not given due consideration to a matter of such importance and far reaching consequences. Public opinion conveyed to the Government through the press, resolutions and telegrams has been scrupulously ignored and as usual treated with utter indifference. All our protests in this direction have been a cry in the wilderness and the voice of the people has not been considered to be of any significance. The decision of the Municipal Committee to be a party in the collection of such a tax is deeply deplored.

NO BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

A representative body of the public to have made such a blunder is very lamentable. Leaving aside that aspect of the question, I say it is no function of the Municipal Committee to collect a tax imposed by any authority other than itself and is prevented by law to collect or impose any such tax which is not to be used solely for the benefit of the tax-payers. The resolution of the committee has placed us in an awkward situation because, while perfectly willing to pay the Terminal Tax imposed for Municipal purposes, we refuse to pay any compensation or damages. I made attempts once or twice in the Municipality to get the decision reversed but was not allowed an hearing and was always ruled out of order on purely technical grounds.

GOVT'S VASCILLATING POLICY.

To me it is a matter of great concern and much pain that the Government is blowing hot and cold in one breath. While on the one hand an appeal is being made by responsible high officials, I say even the highest, that we should forget the injuries inflicted on us, fresh injuries are being inflicted and sources of bitterness and discontent are allowed to continue. The old policy of repression and of utter disregard of public opinion is quite a favourite with those in hands Providence has placed our destinies.

We, in Amritsar, have already had of repression, frightfulness and and would refuse to pay a compensation can ill afford to pay as the price maltriated, insulted and fired Punjab Government would be well cancel this tax, if it seriously the co-operation of the public in of the Reforms and the ushering era.

AN UNWISE STEP

Allowing of such a tax to permitting its realisation by the Terminal Tax, in which would be too heavy for the poor consumer who is already pligat as the result of the famine prevailing not the slightest hesitation takable language that such a tax would be harmony that may have In the presence of the already very the martial law more difficult—if

TEXTILE

To THE EDITOR

Sir,—Kindly your widely suggestion It is not Congress and sev are inv with a of its it no Mill sely al to

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Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, V. P. P. free.

...-Indian Drug & ...Chemical Co.

...Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

...IM BROS.

...OUTFITTERS

...HOTEL,

... complete ... Woollen, ...ngs, Col... Lisle ... every... ...entle...

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 1st Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 1st Sept. 1918.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 1st Sept. 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory, — —	0·01	35·35	19 98	58·57
Fort (St. George's Hospital) —	0·00	40·78	19·92	65·29
Esplanade (Opp. Tej. Hostel) —	0·00	39·76	20·75	61·38
Sewlla (J. J. Hospital) — —	0·00	39·97	24 39	68·18

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 31st Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. — —	29.804 inches.
Temperature of Air — — — — — — — —	81.8 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer — — — — — —	76.9 "
Dew Point — — — — — — — — — —	75.1 "
Relative humidity of Air — — — — —	0.802 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10). — — — — — — — —	6.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air — — — —	85.6 "
Minimum do. — — — — — —	78.9 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight. — — — — — —	SSW.WSW.
Movement of Wind — — — — — — — —	104 Miles.
Fall of Rain — — — — — — — — —	0.06 Inches.
Total fall during month — — — — — —	4.56 "
Do. do. year — — — — — —	36.66 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m.	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill ft. in.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m.	LOW WATER Depth on sill ft. in.
	Sept				
Thur.	2	m 1 18	27 9	7 6	17 2
Fri	3	1 53a	27 9	7 51a	15 11
Sat.	4	m 2 0	27 6	7 46	18 0
		2 38	27 3	8 11a	15 4
Sun.	5	m 2 46	26 11	8 31	16 11
		3 42a	26 6	8 59a	15 6
Mon.	6	m 3 31	26 4	9 29	19 11
		4 28a	25 8	9 55a	17 0
Tues.	7	m 4 42	25 10	10 44	20 7
		4 8ca	25 1	11 9a	17 5
Wed.	8	m 5 25	25 6	0 42a	20 7
		6 3a	24 9		
		m 0 39	27 9	6 29	16 8
		0 52a	28 0	6 57a	15 11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and temperature is above the average both by day and night in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Allahabad where the sky is overcast. Humidity is in defect and day temperature is in excess at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Day temperature is in excess at Akola, but is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao reports 0.18" and Karwar 0.24". Skies are heavily clouded in the south and are lightly clouded in the north.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.63" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the north of the Bombay Deccan where only light cloud is present. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks:—Nearly general but light rain has fallen on the west coast between Mangalore and Mormugao. Locally heavy falls are reported from the north Madras coast, the Madras Deccan and the Carnatic. Local rain has also fallen in north Hyderabad and south Gujarat. There are some indications of an improvement in the monsoon. Day temperature is high over the greater part of the Peninsula and in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall appears probable in Mysore and the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan and some increase on the west coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st August 1920.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bihar and Orissa, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, Central India East, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the north Punjab Kashmir, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already given in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point two inches; Tezpur, Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji fourteen; Dhubri, Mymensingh four; Dalhonganj, one and a half; Benares three-quarters; Bahraich one; Murree a half; Pendra one and a half; Madura one; Ootacamund two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1st SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire—						
Do. (31st)	93.8	80.6	78		0.01	—0.01
Jask —	92.8	80.6	67		0.08	—0.08
Muskat —	86.0	79.3	72		0.17	—0.17
Do. ( )	—	—	—		—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan —	100.4	80.9	67		2.20	—2.22
Rawalpindi	98.2	74.5	56		9.97	—8.72
Lahore —	101.6	88.1	56		7.06	—5.43
Hissar —	103.2	80.4	51		4.43	—4.86
Ambala —	102.0	84.0	50		10.96	—8.37
Delhi —	99.0	83.8	55		20.79	+2.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra —	101.0	80.7	66		17.48	—2.08
Mainpuri —	94.2	79.1	72		19.37	+0.68
Jhansi —	98.8	76.8	72		16.79	—10.36
Cawnpore —	95.8	81.8	71		30.09	—5.34
Allahabad —	91.1	81.8	73		30.82	+2.60
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad —	103.3	80.0	68		1.45	—0.64
Karachi —	87.2	79.9	86		0.54	—4.99
Ajmer —	89.8	76.0	75		20.24	+4.04
Jaipur —	90.4	72.3	68		22.91	+10.17
Kotah —	90.6	76.6	68		21.01	+4.99
Mount Abu —	71.6	68.6	96	0.09	32.39	—16.14
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj —	93.0	75.1	78	—	10.40	—1.38
Dwarka —	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval —	82.1	73.4	86	..	17.50	+2.31
Rajkot —	93.8	74.0	78	..	17.96	+4.24
Bhavnagar Para —	89.4	76.6	68	..	15.64	+2.70
Surat —	87.8	76.1	90	0.10	25.84	—7.35
Ahmedabad —	94.6	74.7	76	..	19.13	—5.44
Deesa —	92.6	76.0	82	0.01	18.48	—2.80
Neemuch —	85.4	71.8	80	..	25.74	+5.03
Indore —	84.6	69.8	88	..	39.78	+6.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore —	86.8	74.8	78	..	27.91	—14.46
Sangor —	89.4	70.4	80	..	30.98	—8.12
Hoshangabad —	93.8	71.6	95	..	31.74	—4.76
Khandwa —	86.6	71.8	80	..	21.30	+0.48
Akola —	92.7	73.9	74	..	8.81	—13.57
Amraoti —	90.5	71.9	77	..	11.48	—11.32
Nagpur —	87.6	73.0	71	..	21.11	—13.23
Chanda —	89.2	75.0	80	..	34.49	—13.31
Raipur —	93.8	73.6	56	0.07	29.73	—7.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay —	85.9	78.6	83	0.01	35.84	—22.50
Ratnagiri —	88.2	76.6	90	0.06	60.19	—22.11
Marmugoa —	88.6	75.6	94	0.18	85.06	—25.14
Karwar —	88.9	76.0	88	0.24	70.88	—17.96
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon —	92.4	71.0	61	..	4.66	—8.41
Ahmednagar —	90.1	67.7	66	..	3.24	—6.58
Poona —	86.0	66.9	75	..	12.47	—3.75
Sholapur —	92.8	74.1	60	..	3.74	—10.83
Bijapur —	90.5	69.2	76	..	6.45	—1.70
Belgaum —	77.2	64.0	91	..	25.26	+7.07
Aurangabad —	90.8	70.2	58	..	5.07	—13.48
Nizamabad (Indr.)	91.4	72.9	56	0.63	20.57	—0.40
Hyderabad —	94.1	74.0	79	0.06	13.59	—5.42
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore —	84.4	73.8	84	0.28	101.39	+3.06
Calicut —	82.0	75.7	95	..	101.13	+19.54
Cochin —	84.5	76.5	86	..	79.91	+14.91
Colombo —	85.1	77.4	86	..	20 90	+6.45
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata —	98.2	71.7	88	1.60	12.29	—5.49
Bellary —	95.1	74.7	61	..	4.87	—1.93
Cuddapah —	99.2	66.6	66	1.06	9.86	—2.87
Madras —	95.3	79.2	75	..	4.89	—5.87
Bangalore —	85.2	68.8	81	..	10.08	—3.44
Coimbatore —	91.8	72.4	75	..	3.26	—1.11
Trichinopoly —	100.1	73.4	78	1.08	2.22	—4.16
Negapatam —	92.7	77.2	71	..	4.46	—3.42

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory, corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6·45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st Sept. 1920 was 29.992 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide in the stream at 6·45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MACHINERY

For Sale

Lathes, Complete, 8,' 10,' 12'.

Drilling Machines, Large and Small

Milling Machines, Self Feed.

Planing Machine 7' × 1½'

Oil Engines, 4, 10, 12, 18 B, H. P.

Pumps, Steam, Certrifugal, Piston, ire, Hand, Hot Air Pump, etc.

Stone Crusher 8 Tons.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Wood Working Machines, etc., etc.

...H. Dinshaw & Co.,

Green Street, Fort,

P. B. 448 BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept.

S S Rio Pardo, Owens, Suez.
S S Rinda, Hansen, Gathenburg.

The folowing vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.
S S Bandra, Wigger, Busreh.
S S Hejaz, Leck, Jeddah.
S S Kalmo, Abbey, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Hindoo for Hull etc.
Steamer Zayani for Jeddah.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.

S S Rio Pardo:—The steamer Rio Pardo, 2,900 tons, Captain A L Owens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with troops.

S S Rinda:—The steamer Rinda, 3,8[illegible]0 tons, Captain [illegible] Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina, 1,814 tons, Captain J F Adams, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W Wigger, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Kalomo:—The steamer Kalomo, 3,209 tons, Captain H J Abbey, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Hejaz:—The T M Company's steamer Hejaz, 2,483 tons, Captain J E Leck, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 1st Sept. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Iran	..P Gulf	N F	..P G S N Co
B Shuja	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co
C/E Hindoo	..Karachi	30-9	..J F & Co
D/E Arratoon Apcar	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
F Barbarigo	..Calcutta	2-9	..V S N Co
H Lanka	.. N F	N F	..B I C & Co
H Saraswati	.. N F	1-9	..B I C & Co
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
O Bandra	..P Gulf	1-9	..M M & Co
P Baron Fairlie	N F	N F	..J F & Co
Q Vergemere	.. N F	N F	..D M Khandwani
Offside Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	..Karachi	4-9	..K N & Co
Indravati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
Sabarmati	..Bhavnagar	N F	..K M & Co.
Satranji	..Marmagoa	1-9	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Kashgar	..Japan	3-9	..M M & Co
3 Bamara	..Basra	2-9	..M M & Co
4 Chakla	..Basra	3-9	..M M & Co
5 Capri	..Genoa	10-9	..M Italiana
6 Shinl Maru	..Kobe	1-9	..N Y Kaisha
8 Vigo	..Hull	5-9	..J F & Co
10/11 Kamenta Podolsk	..Luth	31-8	..W & A G & Co
12/3 Kaloma	..Calcutta	1-9	..W & A G & Co
14 Lhasa	..Karachi	3-9	..M M & Co
16 Nejas	...Red Sea Ports	1-9	..T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gablons	..Trieste	1-9	..L Triestino
2 Warburn	..Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co
3 Vasna	..Basra	4-9	..M M & Co
4 Kasama	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
5 Mandala	..Karachi	3-9	..M M & Co
6 Crawfield	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
7 Australia	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
9 C London	..Liverpool	N F	..K N & Co
10 Lapland	..Basra	1-9	..B I M
11 Colaba	..Antwerp	3-9	..M M & Co
12 Mashirah	..Antwerp	3-9	..W & A G & Co
13 West Calera	..New York	1-9	..S W & Co
14 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	4-9	..M M & Co
15 Warina	..Basra	1-9	..M M & Co.
16 Huntscastle	Basra	4-9	..W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Assaye	.. N F	29-8	..M M & Co
Sandakan	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bajera	.. N F	29-8	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Tacoba	.. N F	1-9	..M M & Co
Answald	.. N F	N F	..W & A G & Co

IMPORT.

Sept. 1.

S S China from Australia, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—18 cases wine; 4 cases whisky; 6 cases brandy; 1 case rum; 3 cases liqueurs; 20 cases groceries; 256 cases jams; 9 bars silver; 2 cases paper; 4 cases paint; 143 bundles 16 packages rubber goods; 10 cases cheese; 401 cases tea.

S S Arratoonapear from Rangoon, Agents:—B I S N Co—12,790 bags rice; 69,951 pieces 33,351 bundles teak scantling; 813 pieces 248 bundles teak squares

S S Risaldar from Calcutta, Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co, Ltd.—8 bags rice; 309 chest 38 cases tea; 454 bales cotton; 170 bags pepper; 1,075 bundles 27 jottas coir yarn; 226 jottas cocoanuts.

S S Bandra from Busra, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd—4 cases beer.

S S Chakla from Basra, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd—208 baskets wet dates.

S S Aros from Abadan, Agents:—Show Wallace and Co, Bombay—4,709 tons liquid fuel in bulk; 36 no. empty cylenders.

EXPORT.

Sept. 1.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—13 cases mica 19 bales lamb skins Cox's Shipping Agency; 7 bales cotton carpets E Mohamed and Sons; 100 cwt kissmiss M Jafferbhoy; 47 cwt chirretta Virchand Panachand and Co; 43 cwt drychillies M Walchand.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for Marseilles—235 cases dry colour Compagnie Geueslibectreme Crient.

S S City of London for Liverpool—147 bales cotton 2,637 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Patricia for Liverpool—6,500 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt groundnut cakes Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwt myrabollams B J Ramdas and Co; 2,016 cwt linseed oil cake Bruel and Co.

S S Colaba for Hamburg—55 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co.; 125 bales cotton Volkar Bros; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Colaba for Antwerp—165 bales cotton I Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton F P Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 168 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hindoo for Hull—10,000 cwt cotton see Volkart Bros; 7,000 cwt linseed 9,500 cwt cotton seed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Capri for Leghom—50 cwt pepper Volkart Bros.

S S Capri for Genoa—2,002 cwt linseed cieta Granaria Italiana Ltd; 4,500 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Maserah for Hull—2,000 tons manganese ore The Shiorajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Maserah for Hamburg—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Warburn for Dunkirk—100 bales cotton F P Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwt ponnyseed E D Sassoon.

S S Westcalara for Constantinople—506 cwt sugar Ruttonji Khimjee and Co.

S S Kashgar for Shanghai—20 bales cotton yarn Tuesa Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

ARABINDA GHOSE SUGGESTED AS PRESIDENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

The Nagpur National Union has sent the following resolution and the accompanying letter to the several Provincial Congress Committees.

Dear Sir,—In view of the fact that the present Indian situation has become anxious and critical in the extreme and that its satisfactory solution depends upon leadership of the highest type, combining in itself prophetic vision, practicial statesmanship, divine enthusiasm and the power of infusing in the people an abiding love and devotion for the cause of freedom, my Union is of opinion that Shri Arobindo Ghose should be nominated as President of the forthcoming Nagpur Congress. He has nursed the cause of Indian freedom, contributed immensely to the strengthening of Indian nationalism and sacrificed his all before the altar of the Motherland and therefore will be an incalculable asset in steering the ship of India's destiny safe towards the promised land. My Union has therefore resolved to request Shri Arobindo Ghose to return to his people and followers to become their friend, guide and philosopher once more.

The Union is further of opinion that the forthcoming session of the Congress to be held at Nagpur affords the most fitting opportunity for extending to Shree Arobindo Ghose, the poet of patriotism, the prophet of nationalism and the greatest and the worthiest son of India an invitation to occupy the presidential chair of that unofficial Parliament of India and lend to its deliberations his unique qualities of head and heart and make them ring with a higher and heathier tone. My Union, therefore, easnestly requests you through the following resolution to nominate him to the presidentship of the Nagpur Congress.

NAGPUR UNION'S RESOLUTION.

"The Nagpur National Union firmly believes that in the present political situation of India, Shri Arobindo Ghose is the proper person to preside over the Nagpur session of the Congress. Hence, it requists the several Provincial Congress Committees to nominate him to the presidentship of the next session of the Congress to be held at Nagpur".

NON-CO-OPERATION AND SPECIAL CONGRESS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian public are indebted beyond measure to Mr. V. J. Patel for his timely presentation of the National struggle in Egypt leading up to the recognition by Great Britain of her In dependence. At this critical juncture when the whole of India, unconscious of her inn ate strength, stands stupified at the Punjab horrors and the Turkish Treaty and ponders as to some practical course of action, divided by the opposing forces of national honour and national humiliation the exposition of the various aspects of the Egyptian struggle which possess an unmistakable and striking resemblance to the programme of Non-Cooperation formulated by Mahatma Gandhi for the adoption of the Indian Nation has brought a new light and has given a new impetus to the programme of Non-Cooperation. The signal success that attended the national struggle in Egypt is a fitting answer to all who belong to the Chandavarkar school of politics. It has shattered all misgivings as to the practicability and utility of Mr. Gandhi's schemes, and has convinced that the one weapon now left in the armoury of India is the weapon of Non-Cooperation. Visions of a strong and united India rising on the wings of her children's efforts to the state of a self-governing country are presenting themselves to the minds of all patriotic Indians, who though they are eager to throw in their lot with the Mahatma have elected to wait for the Congress lead. Under these circumstances the problems before the Special Congress are clear. The forces that now sway the country are these, the forces that stand, on the one hand, for national strength and national self-respect, and on the other for national emasculation and national humiliation. The history of nations bristles with innumerable examples of how when a nation is passing through a critical period in her history the stern lead of one and not the clamourous voice of many is essential for the attainment of the end in view. Who in all our Motherland, by his antecedents, is more fitted to be entrusted with such high powers of command over 330 millions of his countrymen at present than our revered Mahatma. The most selfless "the purest ray serene" he is the one and only hope of our hapless mothercountry. He holds in a highly remarkable degree the confidence of the two sister races inhabiting this hallowed country, the Hindus and the Mahomedans. His extraordinary success in South Africa where he led not less than 50,000 of his fellowcountrymen to victory against an unsympathetic foreign Government, and his success in the District of Kaira where he led seven lakhs of agriculturists and compelled justice from the Government is a fitting prelude to his approaching success in winning complete self-government for his mothercountry. Who knows if with the support of our national institutions, such as the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, Mr. Gandhi, like Zagloul Pasha, in Egypt, may not by means of a victorious campaign of Non-Cooperation stretching over only a few months win for India complete self-government.

The Special Session of the Congress makes or mars once and for all times the Fortunes of our Country and every true Indian expects it to do its duty in the right direction.—Yours, etc.,

MAHALINGANATH.

Poona, Aug. 30.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

Derk. P. Yonkerman, discoverer of the new remedy for Consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C107) 118/120, Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in stamps to cover cost of Government Stamp duty, carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

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DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

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FEISUL DEPOSED.

FRANCE GATHERING DEAD SEA FRUIT.

'A CATASTROPHE FOR EUROPE'

"The downfall of Feisul with its repercussions on our prestige and interests, cannot be regarded in other than a sinister light. Such a sequel to his collaboration with ourselves in the overthrow of Turkey can only serve to spread the legend of 'perfidious Albion' through all the Middle East, and fill the arsenals of Anglophobia in India. Even if our hands be technically clean, that does not 'keep honour bright' in the sense which is essential to us in Asia. We must labour unceasingly to make good the vision we held before the Arabs, and it is in Mesopotamia that we can set a telling moral initiative."—THE OBSERVER.

"The news from Syria is of the gravest character," says the "Manchester Guardian". "Feisul is a fugitive; the French have entered Damascus, and a new Government we are told, has been 'spontaneously constituted in the presence of General Goybet.' This Government has accepted the conditions imposed by the French, which include an indemnity, disarmament, and the trial of the principal guilty parties before military tribunals. This is the opening chapter in the relations of the most important Arab State and the European Government that proposes to befriend it as the Mandatory Power. It is also the most critical, perhaps a decisive, chapter in teh relations of Europe and the Arab movement.

TWO CHOICES.

"The destruction of the Turkish Empire might have led to either of two consequences. It might have been followed by the establishment of a series of European protectorates, under which the different Arab populations would have become what Egypt, Algiers and Morocco have become—mere puppet States in the hands of powerful Governments. It might have been followed, on the other hand, by the establishment of Arab States, receiving genuine help and disinterested guidance from Europe and America for their development. All those who knew what rich material for new wars lay scattered over Asia Minor, what risks of conflict between the Arab spirit and the ambitions of European Governments were involved in any system of Protectorates, looked for a solution to the second of these principles. It happened that such a solution was made simpler and easier by the events of the war. For the war had been won by a combination of our armies with an Arab army led by a great Arab prince, and this Arab prince had carried on the administration of Syria with great success. Thus, when Europe came to reset is the affairs of the Middle East, Syria was under the rule of an Arab Government presided over by a chief who had helped to drive out the Turks and who had co-operated loyally with European soldiers and administrators in war and peace.

"It does not need a very powerful imagination to understand what an immense opportunity was here presented to the statesman-simplest thing in the world to establish an Arab administration which would keep order and would welcome the help of Europe.

FRENCH AND BRITISH RESPONSIBLE.

"The task would have been simple but for one thing. It did not happen to be the task to which the chief Governments meant to address themselves. The French remembered their historical traditions, the English remembered their special interest in Mesopotamia, and neither of them was prepared to sacrifice anything for the success of the plan of Arab government. Mr. Lloyd George speaks now of our intention to set up an Arab Government in Mesopotamia, and we believe that the pressure of opinion and the needs of economy are driving the Government to such a policy. But we have not acted as if we had any such intentions, and when Mr. Bonar Law replied to critics in the House of Commons who complained of the action of the French, he urged that their conduct in Syria resembled very closely to ours in Mesopotamia. *Both Governments must therefore share the responsibility for the catastrophe. For catastrophe it is.*

WHAT THE ENGLISH KNOW.

"Englishmen would be curiously wanting in gratitude or emotion if they could hear unmoved of the flight of Feisul from the country which his soldiers and ours liberated side by side. A French General may declare to the people of Damascus that Feisul brought Syria to the brink of ruin. An English General may be forgiven if he remembers rather the part that Feisul played in bringing Syria freedom. But even those who put on one side any sentiment of this kind for their brothers in arms may well ask themselves what kind of prospect is opened up in the Middle East, with Syria under a 'Government spontaneously constituted in the presence of General Goybet' and this powerful prince, powerful for his own gifts and powerful as the son of the King of the Hedjaz in exile.

GUERILLA WARFARE CERTAIN.

"Does anybody suppose that the imposition of the French mandate is going to be a simple, bloodless, or rapid achievement? 'We are on the brink of a chapter of intrigue, coercion, quarrel, guerilla war, over great tracts of Arab country, which will have the most calamitous consequences for every European Power' that has interests in Asia Minor, or Mahomedan subjects in any continent. Any Government in the world that is disappointed or slighted can turn at any time to this world of latent or open conflict and stir up trouble for its neighbours.

"The true solution, we have insisted more than once, is to abolish national mandates and to make the League of Nations the Mandatory Power for these Arab States. We fear, judging from the tone of the debates in the French Senate, that it would be impossible at this moment to persuade France to adopt that policy. But every day that passes makes it clearer that we must either relinquish any special claims in Mesopotamia or expose ourselves to the danger of new and most formidable trouble. It is a duty we owe to the League of Nations, to the Arab populations, and to our honour and our peace."

BEWARE!

"The more scrupulously we limit our Mesopotamian policy," says the "Observer" "the more weight will attach to our reasoning with France in Syria. The week's chapter of events there affords no ground for complacency. France may too easily find that she has been gathering Dead Sea fruit. Her present success is evidently due in part to Arab dissensions, and the submission of Damascus, with the inauguration of a Francophil Ministry, is far too facile to inspire confidence."

"It has often been pointed out that Arabia is one whole, and that the Hedjaz family exerts more influence in it than any other," says the "Post" "France and Britain are irrevocably linked in the minds of the Arabs. The latter swore to support Arab independence. She has officially stated that the aid of King Hussein and of his son Feisul were indispensable in the Great War. It is probable that Abdullah will be acknowledged King of Mesopotamia. It is certain that Britain needs the support of the King of the Hedjaz to facilitate the maintenance of peace in Arabia."—"Public Opinion."

ALL-IND A MUSLIM LEAGUE.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF SPECIAL SESSION.

LUCKNOW, Sep. 1.

The Hony. Secretary of the All-India Muslim League wires:—

Members of the All-India Muslim League hereby are informed of the following provisional programme of the work for the forthcoming Special Session at Calcutta. The Council of the League will meet at 5 p.m., each day on the 5th and 6th September to settle agendas, and admit new members and a general body of the League at 9 to 11 a.m., on the 6th and at 8 to 12 a.m. on the 7th September

B E A INDIANS,

APPOINT DELEGATES FOR CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

Mr. Madatalibhoy Sulaman Virji of Messrs. Madatalibhoy Sulemanji Virji and Sons, of Nairobi, at present in Bombay, has received the following message from Nairobi, dated August, 27, from the British East African Indians' Congress:—

"Yourselves, Dhanvant Desai appointed delegates special session Congress. Inform him. Do attend yourself. Move resolution demanding appointment Royal Commission."

B. I. ASSOCIATION'S CONDEMNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The following resolution has been passed by the British India Association:—

The British Indian Association representing the landholding interests of Bengal most emphatically condemns the Non-Cooperation movement as being fraught with most disastrous consequences to the best interests the country, specially in view of introduction of the Reforms Scheme, the success of which depends upon our loyal and cordial co-operation with Government, and appeals to those, who have the welfare of the country at heart, to dissociate themselves from this questionable movements.

HINDU CHILD WIDOWS.

CONFERENCE FOR ADVOCATING REMARRIAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

An All-India Conference for Advocating Remarriage of Hindu child widows will be held in the Congress pandal, next week. Swami Shaddhanand is likely to preside.

SITANATH ROY MEMORIAL MEETING

Lord Ronaldshay presided over the Sita Nath Roy Memorial meeting convened on Tuesday evening by the Sheriff of Calcutta. A large number of Indian noblemen of Bengal and Europeans took part in the proceedings. Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, and inviting subscriptions for a suitable memorial.

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the throat may easily end in bronch
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prepared for trouble before it troubles you. Take
Treat the first sneeze or cough as a warning
something more dangerous may follow. Let one or two Peps germ-killing tablets dissolve in the mouth.

The Peps medicine, vaporized to the desired fineness, is breathed through the mouth and nose and passes down through the throat to the lungs.

Peps are entirely different from ordinary cough lozenges and liquid medicine. Peps protect the throat and lungs because the effective medicine is released in air-like form as Peps dissolve in the mouth, and is *breathed* in. That is the only way a medicine can reach the lungs direct.

Directly the Peps medicinal fumes begin to circulate through the breathing passages, a welcome soothing effect is felt on the tender and inflamed membrane of [illegible] and bronchial tubes. Stuffiness [illegible] and throat irritation quickly [illegible] every deeply-drawn breath of the Peps-laden air. Tightness of the chest is released, while the phlegm which chokes up the bronchials is softened and easily got rid of.

A Peps before going out fortifies the throat and chest. A Peps after exposure to cold and rain wards off a chill. The best plan, therefore, is to always keep Peps handy.

Peps, the wonderful throat and chest medicine, are sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at R.1 per bottle. Head Indian Wholesale Depot, The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. Also from Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. M. d. Souza & Co., Rangoon; and the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

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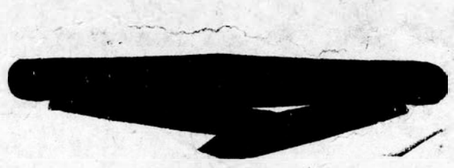

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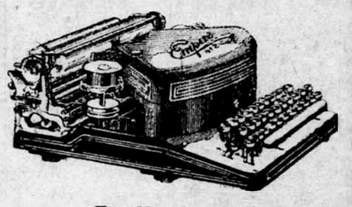

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MEETING OF 200 DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

IGATPURI, Aug. 31.

A meeting of about 200 delegates from all the centres of the G. I. P. Railway assembled at Igatpuri at 9 a.m. to-day. It was pointed out that although a settlement of the men's pay was effected on the 11th April, 1920 by the mass meeting at Manmad where the staff accepted certain scales, proposed by the Agent, that owing to these scales being not carried out in their entirety, this meeting had again assembled with a view to place the matter before the Agent to effect a settlement. It was pointed out that the Railway administration had, in disbursing these increments,, deducted ten per cent. on the plea that this amount had been paid between the years 1914 and 1919, to meet the increased cost of living. This has caused the present discontent. The meeting pointed out no such percentage was paid between 2914 and 1919 on account the increased cost of living. Several cases were brought forward, from various departments, in which the revised pay had worked out to a man's detriment, owing to the administration having taken a man's revised cadre as having been given to meet the enhanced cost of living. It was further pointed out that where the men had changed their positions the revised cadre was working out most unsatisfactorily, owing to the administration not taking into consideration the extra responsibilities that had been put on his shoulders, due to the changed position. It was also pointed out that several men were refused arrears being paid with effect from the 1st April on the plea that grain compensation was given. The Agent was subsequently wired and invited to attend Igatpuri on the 2nd September to meet the Conference to which he replied that the business was not so important that required his attendance, and that he only wanted to meet a deputation in Bombay, of selected delegates, which ofier, when placed before the second session of the Conference was unanimously rejected and the Agent has again been requested to meet the whole body either in Bombay or Igatpuri, as the meeting agreed that no deputation could adequately represent their requirements.

PROPOSED SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT RATONA.

MORE PROTESTS.

Protests against the proposed formation of a tannery company and construction of a Government slaughter house at Ratona, in the Central Provinces, are reaching this office

The members of the Arya Samaj and a large number of Hindus of Delhi passed a resolution protesting against the proposed erection.

A public meeting of the citizens of Karachi held in Karachi on the 25th August, also protested against the movement, and strongly urged the Government not to permit the same at any time.

The citizens of Raipur, in a meeting presided over by the Hon. Mr. C. M. Thacker, Bar-at-Law, also recorded their protest, and urged upon the Government of India "to intervene in time."

Citizens of Bijapur, in a meeting held on the 21st August, also recorded their emphatic protest. Resolutions were passed, one of which was to express the meeting's approval of the resolution brought in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Belvi for saving milch and agricultural cattle from slaughter.

Citizens of Hubli in a meeting presided over by Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji recorded their emphatic protest against the movement.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The family of Tyabji has given India about half a dozen men of sober judgment but of sturdy independence, and the President of the Gujarat Political C ence is one of such family. Our tactician leaders will do well to study Mr. Abas Tayabji's speech and correct themselves for joining hands at the Special Session of the Congress with the sincere promoters of the Non-Co-operation movement. It is true that, as in Burke's words, the present is the age of sophisters, economists and calculators, and the Co-operation seekers forget that the movement of non-co-operation has been strictly observed by the bureaucracy in their treatment of Indians. The Congress has always been given a bumper dose of this remedy. The Indian industries have been almost killed, people have been deprived of their natural privileges and rights in the lands, and almost all the big posts of authority held away from them. By the policy of "divide and rule," a seed of non-co-operation has been sown between one community and another, and this special feature is markedly infused even in the new reforms which seem to water so many tongues to-day. It is no sin or crime, therefore, that the very remedy which has been considered by the bureaucracy good for us should be returned by us for their benefit until by joint consent such remedy is thrown out of the Indian waters to the future permanent progress of the Empire. In short, we should go by the advice of one whose leadership has been all along stamped with utter self-sacrifice and not with the temporary froth brought by some disappointment in expectation of an honor, authority or prospective good to a son or grandson.—Yours, etc, etc.

GRAVITY.

Bombay, August 31.

The District Magistrate of Alipore on Tuesday concluded the case in which Kethero and Watson, foreman and storekeeper of the Ichalpore Gun and Shell Factory, were charged with conspiring to dispose of a shaping machine, the property of Government, and thereby defrauding Government. The Magistrate discharged Kethero and committed Watson to the Court of Sessions.—(A.P.)

NON-BRAHMAN MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The mantle of Dr. Nair has evidently fallen upon Sir P. T. Chetty, but he resents the charge of anti-Brahminism. All true sons of India will welcome his repudiation of the Hymn of Hate, and his declaration that he is not animated by a spirit of hatred of Brahmins. It is therefore to be deplored that his Presidential Address at Hubli contained expressions which cannot but be regarded by every reasonable man as offensive vituperation. This is all the more deplorable when I find it accompanied by excellent exhortations to cultivate "the spirit of co-operation in the people". He even roars higher and poses as the champion of true democracy. "Let us non-Brahmins" says he, "who are neither Moderates nor nationalists but Democrats enter these Councils in large number with the single aim of serving the people and bringing to them as much of contentment and happiness as possible." These sentiments are sound, but his appeal "never vote for a Brahmin, never trust a political Brahmin" exposes him to a charge of hypocrisy. The appeal is certainly undemocratic. No Democrat can ever exclude any particular class, much less any individual simply because he belongs to that class. Such appeals to the lower passions can never lead a people to the true goal of democracy. Fortunately in Maharashtra appeals to the lower passions fall flat upon a practical people. In Karnatakh, however, I discovered that Lingayats had joined together, more or less, as a solid phalanx against the Brahmins. I felt there was no justification for such a spirit of hostility, and endeavoured to reclaim them to sweet reasonableness I am glad to say there was satisfactory response. At Dharwar and Hubli the meetings I addressed were boycotted. Before going to Gadag I had the advantage of meeting a few of the leaders among the Lingayets. We had some discussion which indicated that with goodwill and cooperation the spirit of union could find full play. At Gadag the audience contained many Lingayats and several of admitted status and influence. I appeal to Brahmins and non-Brahmins to sink whatever differences existed and work for victory under a single banner upon democratic principles. Inter alia I said:—Tilak has instituted a Party. Fortunately he has also laid down the principles of the Party in his famous manifesto. This manifesto makes no distinction between Brahmins and non-Brahmins. Under this manifesto there is no room for mere persons but room for principles. The seat in Council is no seat of honour. It is a seat of duty. If we are united upon fundamental principles and a reasonable programme we can return the majority into the reformed Council. If we do so we shall constitute the Government for the transferred subjects. We shall assume the reins of Government. The Ministers will have to be members of our Party. But if we are divided not on principles but upon prejudices or castes we invite defeat by dividing our forces. For Heavens' sake let us bid good-bye to division and unite on principles. I therefore suggest for your sympathetic consideration that the non-Brahmans should accept our Party Banner and Party principles and programme. If they do so I suggest to the Brahmins to withdraw their candidature in favour of non-Brahmins in order to prove to the non-Brahmans that they are not animated by any desire to create a Brahminical domination or oligarchy." When I had ended Mr. Kargadri intimated at once that he is willing to withdraw in pursuance of my suggestion. Speaker after speaker arose to bless the suggestion. One prominent gentleman who was on the Reception Committee of the Karnataka non-Brahmins Conference made an excellent and impressive speech, condemning mere abuse of Brahmins and welcoming a true spirit of comradeship. There was abundant manifestation of paternal feeling. Brahmins and non-Brahmins showed every desire to march hand-in-hand and heart-in-heart towards the golden goal. After this manifestation of goodwill I ventured to write the ledears on both sides at Dharwar to come together and solve the problem of uniting. I have suggested that the non-Brahmin's should convene a Conference, accept the Party banner and Tilak's manifesto and I undertake that our Party will vote solidly for two non-Brahmins who accept the banner and the manifesto. I cannot keep every Brahmin from contesting to elections; but I undertake to defeat any Brahmin candidate who puts forth his candidature. I have ascertained the feeling of the leaders in Dharwar District and I am emboldened to give the undertaking from their willingness and the strength of the voters. As a matter of fact so far as I could anicipate events I felt Mr. Kargadri has a pretty safe majority. his generous response therefore is a worthy example for inspiring the true spirit of patriotism in all of us.—Yours, etc.

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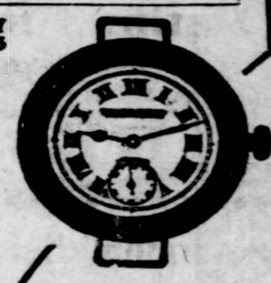

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CEYLON NOTES.

"GOVERNOR MUST GO."

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO. Aug. 25.

Sir William Manning, our Governor, has left the shores of England, and will, soon be back in our midst. I am afraid he will not receive a hearty welcome from the Ceylonese. Sir William, by a series of unsympathetic acts, has completely alienated their goodwill and affection. The Ceylonese hardly retain any love for him, and scarcely possess any confidence in him. Already, the tailings of Sir William are being harped upon by editors and his recall urged. But the planting community, for whom Sir William has done a lot and will do a lot more, will of course, be jolly glad to find him again at the helm of the affairs of the State.

Reasons of Recall

The people have become sick of Sir William's regime for several reasons, but the important are:—

"Rehabilitation of the Kegalle patrols, who slew several Sinhalese, during Martial Law, in their dignity as Justice of Peace, while still omitting to relieve the Sinhalese from the unmerited stigma resting on them."

"Only two months ago he extended rehabilitation to another of the European slayers of Sinhalese peasants while still refusing to lift a finger on behalf of Sinhalese sufferers".

"Caballing with planters and showing every anxiety to adjust the Labour Ordinance to their wishes rather than to the clear, explicit and reasonable wishes of people".

"Recommendations for a niggardly measure of Reforms".

"Partizanship towards Europeans."

New Colombo

Town improvement is on the anvil. Mr. Reid, Acting Chairman, has addressed an interesting memorandum, to his Improvement Commissioners pointing out the primary needs in the matter. Colombo is a congested town. A large percentage of people live in a state of comparative poverty. Port is a foul port. Plague is endemic, and phthisis, enteric and other diseases are prevalent. Mr. Reid urges the Board to cope first with these evils before embarking on ornamental schemes. Crude necessities before expensive amenities—is his idea. Housing is a crude necessity problem, vitally affecting the pecuniary position of the citizens and their health, so Mr. Reid suggests the Board to start with it.

Housing Problem

But, the problem of housinig is not easy of solution. The area of the city is at present 9,000 acres of which 1500 are covered by swaps. The population is fast increasing. To-day it is 3 lakhs while in 1911 it was 218,424. Building of new houses has been hampered by the shortage of building materials and the absurd demands of the Housing Ordinance. And there is the lack of land! However, there is undeveloped land within Municipal limits, which Mr. Reid would wish to see utilised for building purposes. Mr. Reid, in his valuable document, has touched upon many cardinal facts, and it is hoped, the Board will consider these and resolve to relieve the city of housing famine!

RIGHT OF CIVIL COURT.

INTERESTING LAW POINT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

At the High Court, to-day judgment was delivered in an interesting civil appeal from Krishna District, in which the right of civil court to interfere with an executive order passed by the Local Body was involved. The Local Board of Masulipatam called upon the Zemindar of Chellapalli to fill up three large tanks situated within his lands on the grounds that they were insanitary. The Zemindar declined and filed a suit for the declaration that the action of the Local Board was illegal, and for an injunction restraining the Board from further interfering with him. The District Munsiff and the Subordinate Judge both held that the civil courts had a right to interfere with the discretion of the Local Bodies under section 100 of the Local Boards Act if such discretion had been exercised arbitrarily and unreasonably and made the declaration prayed for. Their Lordships reversed the decisions of lower court but held that the zemindar was within his rights in declining to fill up the tanks as the cost was prohibitive and further as the tanks had been rendered insanitary by the action of the Local Board in allowing the sewage of the town to flow into the tanks.

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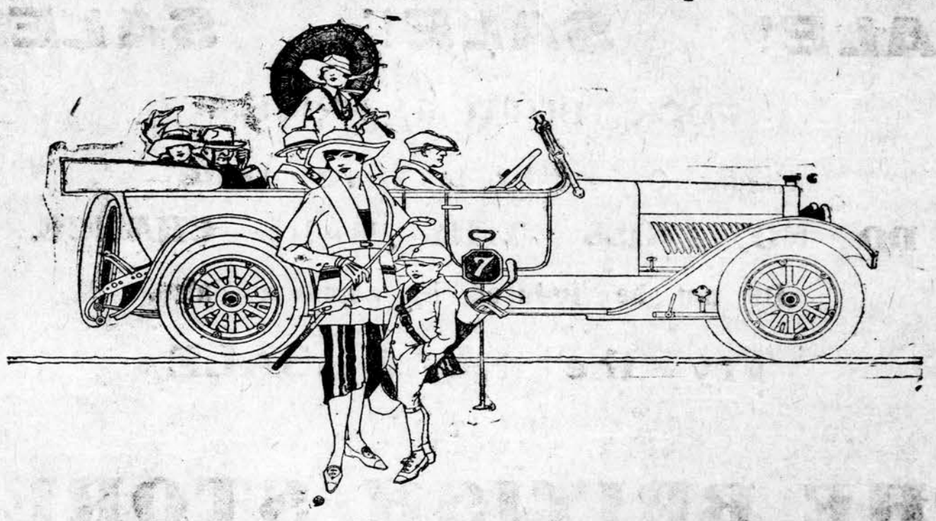

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